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OFFICIALS DISTURBED OVER RELATIONS WITH CHILE

PY152025 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 14 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] Admiral Isaac Rojas (ret) issued a warning to Chile yesterday that Argentine patience "has a limit" and called on the neighboring "Southern Cone" country to forget its "dreams of Atlantic expansion." In a talk on the Beagle Channel issue and the South Atlantic, Rojas contended that Argentina had been the victim of a series of hostile acts on the part of the Chileans and claim at the same time that Chile was seen "with sympathy" by the Vatican, which is mediating in the dispute over land and sea rights in the Beagle Channel area.

Meanwhile, he said, "Argentina has not exercised any act of provocation" and he went on to say that the Argentine Armed Forces were only doing their duty in the Beagle dispute and would continue to do so no matter how much this bothered the Chileans. Echoing Rojas' sentiments, army Commander in Chief Leopoldo Galtieri said yesterday that the arrest of Argentines as spies in Punta Arenas and recent episodes involving Chilean vessels in Argentine waters "do not help" the situation in the Beagle dispute and tend to "cloud over" the Vatican negotiations and expressed his hope that "Chile knows how far the rope will stretch" in its relations with Argentina.

Vatican Statement

PY171256 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2140 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Rome, 16 Feb (NA)--A Vatican source said today that the recent incidents that occurred along the Argentine-Chilean border cannot have a negative influence or alter the mediation process on the border dispute in the southern region. The source from Cardinal Samore's office said that "these incidents will not affect the mediation." Cardinal Samore is the Pope's representative to the Argentine and Chilean Governments.

Chilean Ambassador's Statement

PY170146 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 13 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] On referring to the latest incidents between the two countries, the Chilean ambassador to Argentina, Sergio Onofrio Jarpa Reyes, has said: "We are confident that all problems will be resolved through his holiness, the pope. In an exclusive interview granted to CLARIN at the end of the main ceremony commemorating the 164th anniversary of the Battle of Chacabuco, the diplomat said he had no knowledge of a report yesterday morning that indicated that a Chilean twin-engine plane overflew the area where the four Chilean cartographers had been detained.

Moreover, he indicated that that area "is not yet delimited and therefore it is possible that there are differences of opinion with regard to the border. This, he added, "must be resolved when the joint border commission meets and definitively delimits the border." Jarpa indicated that in similar situations, such as the incident that occurred some time ago in the Vega Mala sector, where there was a disagreement between the owners of ranches, the border was delimted and "the problems were overcome."

Regarding the Chilean cartographers that are being detained in Rio Gallegos, the ambassador said that his position is the same as that of his Foreign Ministry, and that he has no doubt that "there was no intention of attacking Argentina's sovereignty. The citizens who are now under arrest," he asserted, "were carrying out the task of delimiting the border."

He also maintained that geographic surveys are the exclusive prerogative of the organizations of each government. Answering a question, he said it is his opinion that "in principle, if it is considered that the territory where the work is being carried out is Chilean, then in good faith the business of advising the Argentine authorities can be omitted."

"It is my desire," he repeated, "that the border commission meet quickly and that the problem be resolved in the same way that other similar matters have been resolved previously, which were not used to create alarm in Chile."

CURRENCY UNCERTAINTY PROMPTS HUGE DOLLAR BUY

PY151930 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 14 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] (NA)--Long queues of people wanting to buy dollars were seen at all exchange brokers offices in Buenos Aires yesterday. Not all of them were able to obtain dollars as most of the brokers ran out of U.S. currency early in the morning.

The constant rise in the value of the dollar in relation to the Argentine peso since the 10 percent devaluation earlier this month, had been halted somewhat on Thursday as the result of a Central Bank circular informing brokers they should not sell dollars at more than 2,340 pesos.

But yesterday some brokers with a certain amount of dollars in hand were reported to be carrying out a certain amount of "under-the-counter" deals, at prices much higher than those quoted in the shop windows.

Some would-be buyers of dollars were people who needed the cash for legitimate purposes, but many others were thought to be playing safe in view of the current fears of yet another devaluation of the peso.

Last night, reliable sources reported the government had discarded the idea of declaring an exchange holiday as a means of halting the dollar buying spree. During the past week the dollar reserves dropped by 900 million dollars including a drainage of 100 million yesterday.

Central Bank reserves are reported to have dropped by 17.5 percent with respect to the 5.2 billion (thousand million) dollars which the bank had at its disposal at the end of the first week in February.

There was a considerable withdrawal of fixed deposit cash at banks and financial entities, where investors decided the purchasing of dollars was preferable to the rates offered by these entities. At the same time banks and finance houses upped their interest rates for fixed term deposits of from 7 to 90 days as an inducement to investors.

Official Comment

PY152345 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 15 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] Argentina's financial crisis reached a new peak on Friday when for the first time in 5 years exchange brokers in Buenos Aires could not meet the demands of people interested in buying dollars.

Although the government denied it had the intention of declaring a financial holiday during the next few days to cope with the situation, there is a great deal of speculation in financial and business circles as to what steps it will take.

One measure was taken early in the week when the National Development Bank and the Banco Nacion increased interest rates on fixed deposits. At the start of the week the Banco Nacion was offering a n ominal yearly rate of 63 percent. This then jumped to 70 percent and finally closed at 74 percent.

Interest rates will all be going up again as from tomorrow, and the Banco Nacion interest for fixed deposits at 30 days will be equivalent to 105 percent per year. The shortage of dollars has also led to a broad rebirth of "black market" operations. Brokers were last week offering to sell dollars at prices far above the maximum rates authorized by the Banco Nacion, according to observers.

Reports from Uruguay indicated that there was a stampede by Argentines in that country to buy dollars. In Buenos Aires Banco Nacion officials explained that one of the reasons why there were not sufficient dollars available last Friday was because of the U.S. bank holiday due to the celebration of Lincoln's birthday in that country.

Argentina's reserves dropped by 800 million dollars during the week, and have declined by $2 billion (thousand million) since the start of the year. They have decreased by $5 billion since the beginning of 1980. Alvaro Alsogaray, a former minister in the 1960's said the economic policy of Martinez de Hoz has taken the country to the brink of disaster. Aldo Ferrer, who was economy minister in 1970, said that the confidence crisis and the drainage of capital to foreign countries were an inevitable result of the failure of the government's economic policy. In Pergamino, Buenos Aires Province, the Regional Council of the FAA (Argentine Agricultural Federation) yesterday called on President-designate Roberto Viola to "demand" that the current government "implement measures to avoid (economic) disaster," since the current economic situation has reached something "very near (the point) of no return." The FAA branch said in a statement published yesterday that the economic team headed by Martinez de Hoz "doesn't listen to anyone" and "continues inexorably its policy, the effects of which are more negative than (anyone) could ever have imagined."

On the other hand, there were press reports that the Economy Ministry was not in favor of the devaluation and obly agreed to carry it out as a result of pressure by the incoming authorities.

In Rosario, the "Convocatoria Nacional Empresaria" [National Businessmen's Conference] (CONAE), yesterday issued a statement questioning the efficacy of the recent devaluation of the peso. It said it should be coupled with other measures to bolster the productive structure of the country.

Another Dollar Rush

PY172105 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 17 Feb 81 p 11

[Excerpt] Another $100 million in Central Bank reserves was lost to the dollar rush yesterday, bringing a total decline in the state foreign currency supply of $1.4 billion (thousand million) in just over the first 2 weeks of this month.

The outlook was much the same yesterday as it had been last Friday, with a shortage of available dollars to meet the demands of buyers trying to bolster their savings against any future devaluations, following a government imposed decline of 10 percent in the value of the peso at the beginning of this month. A bank holiday in the United States prevented the "importation" of dollar stocks and this situation is not expected to change before tomorrow. Both the Central Bank and the Banco Nacion were yesterday restricting dollar sales to change house operators in an attempt to stem the outflow of foreign reserves.

In general, however, the scene in change houses was "calm" in comparison with the dollar fever which gripped the banking district of the city last week. There were still, nevertheless, lines at principal change houses along San Martin and purchases of dollars outdistanced sales by between 5 and 10 to 1.

Despite this fact, the cost of the dollar held to its Friday average of 2,340 purchase price and 2,310 sale price. The shortage of dollars on the market, however, reportedly drove away many would-be dollar holders onto the flourishing black market, where the U.S. currency was selling at a rate of 2,400 pesos. Demand was so heavy, that dollars were being sold on an unprecedented "term" basis: That is to say, people were reportedly paying for dollars to be delivered with a 24, 48 or 72-hour delay.

'ANNOYANCE' AT U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT EXPRESSED

PY140112 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0021 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Feb (NA)--The Argentine Government today expressed its annoyance at the publication of a report on the human rights situation in Argentina that the U.S. Department of State has submitted to the U.S. Congress. The government expressed its annoyance through U.S. Ambassador Harry Schlaudeman, who was called to the Foreign Ministry today by Hector Subiza the acting director of the Foreign Ministry Foreign Department. Subiza gave a letter to the U.S. ambassador in which the Argentine Government "expresses its annoyance" at the recent publication of a report on the human rights situation. The note states that the publication of the report "is a violation of the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries," and it expresses the Argentine Government's "serious concern" over "this practice of critical political analysis and judgment." The note also states that this practice is not in compliance with the framework of good will that governs Argentine-U.S. bilateral relations.

PARTICIPATION IN NONALIGNED COMMITTEE EXPLAINED

PY172031 Paris AFP in Spanish 0205 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Feb (AFP)--The Argentine Government tonight explained that its participation in a special commission of the movement of nonaligned countries along with Nigeria, Tanzania and the PLO does not violate its principles regarding the actions of subversive organizations. An official communique of the Foreign Ministry indicated that the inclusion of Argentina in the document drafting committee of the nonaligned countries meeting in New Delhi was made because Argentina is a Latin American country. The communique added that the Argentine Government has clearly statedits total disapproval of the situation in Afghanistan, and that it has voted for the UN resolutions on this matter.

ENERGY SECRETARY REPORTS MAGELLAN STRAIT OIL FIND

PY172110 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 17 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] (NA)--The first potentially commercial oil well has been drilled in the Straits of Magellan by a petroleum consortium, Energy Secretary Danile Brunella announced yesterday. The secretary said that 80 cubic meters of oil were yielded from the 25 millimeter diameter well. The consortium, operating under the risk contract system, has just finished the first of a series of trials, Brunella said, and now will close up the well and drill in other areas to determine the site's potential. Brunella added that the daily output of the wells could rise to 200-250 cubic meters daily, which is 20 times the 11-12 cubic meter daily output of the average Argentine well.

The oil find, which has been designated MFi 10X-1, lies 15 km offshore, exactly midway between the southern tip of Santa Cruz province and the northern tip of Tierra del Fuego, in the mouth of the Straits of Magellan. "Although we have some interesting projections about this well," warned consortium spokesman John Mellena, "it must be kept in mind that we are facing difficult climatic factors with lots of winds, similar to those in the North Sea region." Brunella added that while MFi 10X-1 is the first of four wells drilled in the area which could be commercially exploitable, its commercialization could take 5 years, even with the most modern technology.

GOVERNMENT BANISHES PDC LEADER MIGUEL HARB

PY171822 Paris AFP in Spanish 1713 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] La Paz, 15 Feb (AFP)--Family sources reported here today that Benjamin Miguel Harb, former vice presidential candidate, former senator and leader of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), has been banished to the town of Guaqui, located on Lake Titicaca, near the Peruvian border.

The same sources noted that Miguel, who has contacts with Latin American and European Christian Democrats, was arrested last Friday but that government officials have not yet given any explanation on this regard. The political leader and university professor is the founder of the Bolivian Christian Democratic Party and he has been its leader for several years. In 1978 the PDC supported the presidential candidacy of Gen Rene Bernal Escalante with modest results. In the 1979 elections, after the previous elections had been annulled, the PDC supported the presidential candidacy of the National Revolutionary Movement Alliance (AMNR), headed by Victor Paz Estenssoro.

As a result of the elections, Miguel Harb was elected senator and he later became a member of the senate leadership. In the 1980 elections, the PDC supported the presidential ticket made up of Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas and Benjamin Miguel Harb, which got more than 20,000 votes. Until now none of the political leaders who had supported the AMNR or the PDC leaders had been detained or banished by the present military government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

MILITARY TO ESTABLISH 'AUTHENTIC DEMOCRACY'

PY121545 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The existence of the so-called progressive military officers by demagogues has no meaning because there are no differences among the military. These remarks were made by President Luis Garcia Meza yesterday during the opening of a meeting of commanders of small units in the Miraflores army headquarters.

He said that this historic challenge is a great responsibility for the Army, in that it goes beyond military matters and involves the political leadership of the country in the service of the large majority of the Bolivian people. He also stated that his government is not the product of a coup or a temporary event but a historic process which identifies itself with our national situation and needs. He reiterated that one of the basic objectives of his government is to establish an authentic democracy in accordance with our pecularities and social, cultural and economic characteristics to fulfill the needs of the masses and [word indistinct] of our national population.

In reference to the commitment assumed by the military on 17 July 1980, he said that this process was the joint effort of the armed forces, therefore it has not time--limit because it must contribute to the awareness of a new generation and project the national future toward the overall development of the nation. He said that no member of the armed forces can fail to identify or separate himself from this process because the men in uniform [words indistinct], because the armed forces have the responsibility of solving the basic problems of the country.

FOREIGN MINISTRY RECTIFIES POSITION ON GUANTANAMO

PY160140 Paris AFP in Spanish 1519 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] La Paz, 15 Feb (AFP)--The Foreign Ministry said here today that Bolivia has not considered giving an opinion about the problem of the U.S. military base at Guantanamo, Cuba.

This explanation was released due to an exclusive AFP report from New Delhi, India, where the under secretary of foreign relations, Federico Joffre, stated a position which is now being rectified.

Joffre, in his speech during the nonaligned countries meeting, said that Bolivia is asking for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the free self-determination of Kampuchea, Panamanian sovereignty over the canal, the recovery of the Malvinas Islands by Argentina and the recovery of Guantanamo by Cuba.

The Foreign Ministry also indicated that it was not assuming a lack of fulfillment (by the United States) of the Panama Canal Treaty.

PRESIDENT SAYS ARMED FORCES TO FIGHT DRUG TRAFFIC

PY141306 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Closing a meeting of commanders of small units, President Luis Garcia Meza said yesterday that from now on the armed forces will have the mission of ultimately eradicating the drug traffic from the country. He added that Bolivia will have to carry out its actions to put an end to these illegal, criminal activities through its own means and resources since there is no foreign cooperation. He noted that all countries interested in protecting their people's lives are ultimately responsible for fighting these crimes.

He stated that despite its limitations as a poor country, Bolivia will undertake an all-out war on the drug traffic to completely eradicate this scourge of mankind. He made it clear that the task will not be easy. He said: But we are determined to completely eradicate it even if to achieve this we have to adopt the stiffest and most exemplary punishment.

He added that drug traffic in all of its forms is entirely out of keeping with Bolivia's traditions and way of life. He criticized the powerful organizations of developed countries which have undermined the ethics of some bad Bolivians, especially peasants, and have induced them into commiting this crime. He concluded by stating that Bolivia will welcome any cooperation from other nations which may feel morally obliged to give it.

SANTA CRUZ PREFECT SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT MEASURE

PY171759 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Santa Cruz Prefect Oscar Roman Vaca has confirmed his total agreement with the guidelines of the armed forces government and expressed his wish to contribute to the consolidation of an effective national integration.

The chief political office of Santa Cruz Department has said in statements made to the state radio station that he has come to La Paz in order to report to central government officials on the activities of his office in Santa Cruz.

The prefect denied reports on disagreements between him and the government and that they had led to his resignation. He stressed that, although at first there were some problems in Santa Cruz over the approval of the cabinet resolution to create a national civic committee, this problem has now been overcome for the good of the whole country.

JUDGE ORDERS TRIAL OF ARGENTINES HELD FOR SPYING

PY171757 Paris AFP in Spanish 1416 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Punta Arenas, Chile, 17 Feb (AFP)--It was reported here today that the military judge has ordered trial proceedings against the four Argentines who have been arrested in Punta Arenas, located in the southern tip of Chile, and that they will continue to be incommunicado for another 5 days.

According to the newspaper EL MERCURIO's local office, the fifth Argentine involved in the case, Jorge Parry, who is the owner of the butcher shop El Rey del Bife, was released without charges but he still has to face another charge of illegally introducing a gun into Chile.

26 POLITICAL PRISONERS BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

PY171330 Paris AFP in Spanish 0228 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 16 Feb (AFP)--It has been reported here that some Chilean political prisoners began a hunger strike today, demanding not to be treated as common criminals.

The 26 leftists who went on a hunger strike have been tried or sentenced by the military government of President Augusto Pinochet on charges of subversion.

According to the semiofficial news agency ORBE, as soon as the strike began, prison officials transferred them to individual cells where they will be under medical observation and strict vigilance of the prison guards.

These 26 prisoners, plus 29 others who are imprisoned on the same charges, had been placed in a special ward of the main penitentiary in the Chilean capital, but on 30 January 1981, the government dispersed them to different prisons throughout the territory, mixing them with common criminals.

GOVERNMENT EXPELS UNION LEADER'S INTERPRETER

PY171735 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1635 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 17 Feb (AFP)--The Chilean Human Rights Commission reported today that the military government had expelled from the country Chilean Maria Eugenia Kachele, interpreter for the French union leader Achille Blondeau, after she had been under arrest for 5 days here.

Kachele, (35 years of age), married, two children, teacher with residence in Vienna, Austria, was put aboard a LAN-Chile airplane which left for Los Angeles, United States, the Human Rights Commission told the press.

On his arrival in Paris, union leader Blondeau denied charges and stated that the material he was carrying was made up of documents on the alleged disappearance of 2,500 Chileans during the past 7 years. Blondeau had also asked for international cooperation to seek the release of his interpreter because he feared for her life, he said.

GROUP ACCEPTS EXTENSION IN BITTERMAN NEGOTIATIONS

PA180310 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0249 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Bogota, 17 Feb (EFE)--The 19 April Movement [M-19] has accepted an extension in negotiations to free American Chester Allen Bitterman alive, but in exchange demands the publication of a manifested in the national press.

According to the Todelar Radio Network, the M-19's National Cadre Coordination Board which is holding bitterman cautioned that a document some 21 pages long containing a politicial, economic and social analysis of Colombia must be published in its entirety by Thursday.

This is exactly the deadline the guerrilla movement gave the Summer Institute of Linguistics [ILV]--leave the country before 2000 GMT or they would "execute" [ajusticiara] Bitterman, who is being held in a "peoples jail" somewhere in Colombia.

The document, it was learned tonight in Bogota, also contains an analysis of the nation's military potential and at the end refers to the controversial amnesty bill introduced by the government for parliament's approval.

The M-19's National Cadre Coordination Board forwarded a document to EFE containing confidential information on the activities of the ilv.

Based on those official documents, the guerrillas say that the ILV asked the Colombian Government to include it in the 1981 national budget for fuel for its planes operating in the country.

The documents also include a long list of more than 120 U.S. families who appear to be ILV officials in Colombia and other U.S. citizens whose occupations are not clearly specified.

The M-19, one of the most active guerrilla movements in the country, states that "this shows in part the relationship between the ILV the Colombian Army and the U.S. army."

TURBAY URGES PARLIAMENTARY APPROVAL OF AMNESTY BILL

PA151530 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0123 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Neiva, 14 Feb (EFE)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala insisted here today on the need for unity in the parliament to obtain approval of the draft bill granting amnesty to the guerrillas.

The president arrived here in the southern part of the country to participate in the signing of a contract for construction of a hydroelectric plant in Betania at a cost of more than $600 million.

Turbay Ayala stated that approval of the bill would allow the country at long last to lift the exceptional measures in force.

"When conditions in the country have changed, when the guerrillas accept the amnesty and there are no factors of disruption, then the government will see no reason to maintain the state of siege," the president declared.

He explained that for this it is indispensable that the legislative bodies (senate and house of representatives) approve the amnesty and that the guerrilla groups accept this opportunity that democracy is offering them.

However, the two main guerrilla groups in the country--the 19 April Movement (M-19) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)--have reiterated that they will not accept a partial amnesty but only a total one so peace can return to the nation.

PERU CONSIDERS ECUADOR BORDER INCIDENT ENDED

PY171351 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1845 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 14 Feb (LATIN)--President Belaunde Terry admitted here today that the Andean Pact is experiencing difficulties of unity after the recent border conflict between Peru and Ecuador. During a press conference, the president said that "the puerile intentions (of Ecuador) of trying to establish itself inside our borders have evidently created a crisis within the Andean Pact." Belaunde, who met with journalists at Air Base No 8, stated that the border incident "is totally overcome [superado] as far as Peru is concerned," but that to maintain that situation "depends on our temperamental neighbors."

In answering question, the chief of state said that Peru wishes to overcome any confrontation "but that this can only be achieved if the statesmen control their language... They should use language which is up to the standards of statesmen and not the cheap lauguage used by agitators... We will get nowhere with the language used by agitators."

ECUADOR WARNED AGAINST FURTHER VIOLATIONS

PY172214 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0713 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Lima, 16 Feb (LATIN)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry has warned Ecuador that Peru "will repel with full energy" any violation of its territory and that the armed forces "will never allow the violation of Peruvian sovereignty." Belaunde yesterday spoke to reporters in the northern province of Piura, 300 kilometers from the Ecuadorean border. He added that Peru "will always respect" the borders of all its neighbors.

Peruvian and Ecuadorean Armed Forces had an armed confrontation on the border in the last days of January after mutual accusations of border violations in the El Condor Mountain Range, where Peru recovered three military posts.

The president said that the conflict was "unexpected" because Peruvians "never thought of violating pacts." Belaunde was referring to the Rio de Janeiro Protocol signed by Peru and Ecuador in 1942, by which 1,600 kilometers of border were defined. But border markers on 78 milometers in the El Condor Mountain Range still remain to be placed.

He said that Peru "has always respected" the city of Paquisha on the Nangariza River, Ecuadorean territory, and that the areas recovered by the armed forces were border posts "occupied by Ecuadorean soldiers."

When the president returned to Lima last night, he praised former Eucadorean Presiden Galo Plaza. He said Plaza "is very respected as a statesman and has great experience, but naturally he has to support his country." Galo Plaza recently said that it is necessary to search "for an honorable solution" to the border confrontation.

"I believe that an honorable solution can only be obtained through the navigation treaty included in the protocol by which, logically, Ecuador will have the right to navigate the rivers of the Amazon area," said President Belaunde during a brief dialogue with reporters at the 8th Military Air Base.

OFFICIALS DENY ACCUSATION OF PLANNED ATTACK

PY172353 Paris AFP in Spanish 2152 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 17 Feb (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella asserted here today that the accusation made by Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barreda to the effect that Peru is preparing to attack his country has no valid basis.

The Peruvian foreign minister added that his country respects the resolutions that have been adopted by the representatives of the four countries that are guarantors of the border treaty with Ecuador. The guarantor countries are Brazil, the United States, Argentina and Brazil [as received] with whom the cease-fire was agreed.

Moreover, when Peruvian Justice Minister Felipe Osterling was asked about the statements of Foreign Minister Barreda, he said that those who govern Ecuador do not have any credibility in their verbal campaigns--one directed at Peru and the other at arousing the courage of their people. Finally, he stated that the Peruvian Government is remaining calm and firm in the defense of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol and regarding all events in which its guarantors are participating.

BELAUNDE FAVORS JOINT DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER BASINS

PY172128 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1551 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 15 Feb (LATIN)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry has called on the countries of the Americas to work for the integration of the Orinoco, Amazon and River Plate basins, which comprise 50,000 kilometers of navigable rivers. He added that the basins will permit the socioeconomic and industrial development of the countries through which these rivers run and will benefit the entire continent.

Belaunde made this proposal during the inauguration of a river port on the mouth of the Paranapura River at the Huallaga River in the Amazon province of Yurimaguas yesterday. He said: "The three basins connect with each other at their sources; therefore, we have to have vision so that someday Peruvian products can reach the industrial centers of Angostura in Venezuela and Buenos Aires in the south." He added: "The Negro River in Brazil connects with the Caciquia River in Venezuela, and by building a 20-kilometer canal the Tapayos River can connect with the River Plate basin. These projects belong to other countries but are economically quite feasible."

Belaunde said that South America has done very little to integrate its basin compared to the work done to interconnect the Mississippi basin in the United States and the San Lorenzo basin in Canada. The president said that out of the 50,000 navigable kilometers in the Amazon basin, Peru has 8,000 kilometers.

EMBASSY-LEVEL RELATIONS WITH CHILE MAY BE RESUMED

PY180050 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] It is possible that diplomatic relations between Chile and Peru will be resumed at the ambassadorial level in the next few weeks. These remarks were made by Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella. He added that progress is being made on this matter and that an announcement will soon be made.

The two embassies are currently being run by charges d'affaires. The two countries withdrew their ambassadors in 1979 as a result of friction created by the then Chilean ambassador in Lima Francisco Bulnes. Arias Stella also said that he hopes Argentina and Chile will overcome their southern border conflict.

POLICE BREAK UP EXTREMIST ORGANIZATION

PY171717 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1315 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 13 Feb (TELAM)--The police have reported that it has broken up a terrorist organization in the Andean region of Ayacucho and that it confiscated 5,000 dynamite fuses, subversive material and all kinds of guns.

Gen Humberto Catter Arredondo, the civilian guard director, who returned yesterday from Ayacucho--the site of continuous subversive attacks--said that 100 persons involved in the affair have been arrested. He added that 70 of them have been put at the disposal of the courts. Although he did not specify whether these persons had any relations with the Maoist group Shining Path which has claimed responsibility for a series of dynamite attacks, Catter said that things have been normalized in Ayacucho after the police had carried out an all-out war against terrorists. He noted that during the operation the police had killed a student, whose name has not been disclosed, and that he was the only casualty. Other sources stated, however, that there were more casualties.

Catter denied that police had confiscated issues of the Marxist newspaper MARKA-EL DIARIO and books of the late Jose Carlos Mariategui, a Peruvian writer and leftist politician. The newspaper MARKA-EL DIARIO charges today that the Sinchis, the antiguerrilla force of the Civilian Guard, had confiscated these issues because they were subversive literature. Catter said that these were false charges that are made to undermine the government and the discipline of the police corps. He also denied that foreigners had been involved in subversive activities and said that it was not true that the Sinchis had raped an Ayacucho peasant woman as was reported by Marxist newspapers.

RESUMPTION OF PERU-BOLIVIA RELATIONS OFFICIAL

PY171308 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0117 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excertps] Lima, 16 Feb (LATIN)--The Peruvian Foreign Ministry reported officially tonight that Peru has resumed normal diplomatic relations with Bolivia by recognizing the new ambassador from the latter country to Lima. It was announced in an official communique that Jorge Escobari Cusicanqui will be the new Bolivian ambassador and that he will soon arrive in this capital.

A paragraph of the communique says: "The Peruvian Government has today granted the approval requested by the Bolivian Foreign Ministry for the appointment of Jorge Escobari Cusicanqui as Bolivian ambassador to Peru." The communique added: "In this manner the traditional diplomatic relations between the two countries have again become normal." The relations between the two countries were virtually severed after 17 July last year, when the military government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza took power. After Garcia Meza assumed the government, ousting former President Lidia Gueiler, Walter Montenegro resigned from his post as Bolivian ambassador to Lima due to his disapproval of the coup. Peru never withdrew its ambassador from La Paz.

INTERIOR MINISTER: TERRORISM HAS DECLINED

PY172139 Paris AFP in Spanish 1703 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 14 Feb (AFP)--Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara last night said that terrorism, which had been reaching alarming levels, has markedly declined thus far this year. He warned, however,that terrorism may reappear at any moment and announced that in the next few days he will submit to President Fernando Belaunde a draft law harshly repressing acts of sabotage and terrorism.

In a televised interview, De la Jara said that terrorist attacks reached their peak in December, and he pointed out that the extremist group responsible for these attacks was broken up in an unannounced operation. He said that although the operation was conducted in 8 of the 24 departments of the country, the harshest actions were carried out in Ayacucho, in the central-south Andean region.

ROYO, TORRIJOS REPORTEDLY ANSWER HAIG NOTE ON CUBA

PA161528 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpt] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig tried to pressure Panamanian President Aristides Royo and the chief of the Panamanian National Guard, Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, into minimizing their relations with Cuba, said Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez in Bogota.

The writer noted that General Torrijos answered the verbal note of the U.S. secretary of state with one in which he told him that he considered the note not to be received, as it was addressed to the wrong party--it should have been addressed to Puerto Rico.

According to the Colombian novelist, in President Royo's reply to Alexander Haig's note, supposedly delivered by the U.S. Embassy in Panama, he reminded the United States about Panama's concern over the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, which the Washington government is not fully complying with.

President Royo said in his note, according to the Colombian novelist, that Panama is opposed to hindering a sister nation merely for having a system different from ours. We are not worried about communists in Panama, and we believe in ideologic pluralism. Once we start persecuting various tendencies and ideologies we will again have violence, Royo said in his response to Alexander Haig, according to Garcia Marquez.

MATUTINO Article

PA172212 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 17 Feb 81 p 4A

[Luis Restrepo Rosas article: "Unspeakable Abuse"]

[Text] Through a report in a Bogota newspaper, we Panamanians have learned about the pressure exerted by the U.S. Secretary of State, Gen Alexander Haig, "for Panama to minimize its relations with Cuba." We Panamanians learned in the same Colombian paper that Secretary Haig "sent several verbal messages through the U.S. Embassy in Panama to the president, Dr Aristides Royo, and to the National Guard chief, Gen Omar Torrijos." The same Colombian daily says that "both verbal notes went unheeded by the Panamanian officials and that General Torrijos has considered them as not received."

I consider U.S. Secretary of State Haig's action a revival of the big stick policy. It is part of the plot to begin a war against Central America, Panama and the Caribbean. The Pentagon is working furiously to draw up plans for an assault on the region, very sure that they can count on the collaboration of the groups that traditionally have acted as fifth columnists whenever our countries have been attacked. Our experience in Panama in this regard is bitter, and we certainly should be on the alert against maneuvers from outside and from within the nation, since the 'verbal intent" can be followed by direct action.

I consider patriotic the firm attitude assumed by the two Panamanian officials against whom, because of their high-ranking position within the government, an attempt was made to pressure and certainly to intimidate them.

General Torrijos "did not consider the message received because the addressee was incorrect; it should have been sent to Puerto Rico." Meanwhile, in rejecting the "verbal note," President Royo in turn pointed out to Secretary Haig that "there is much concern over implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties because the United States is not complying strictly."

He added that "Panama is against blockading a sister nation only because its system is different from ours, and Panama is not worried over the communists; we believe in ideological pluralism, and the day we begin to persecute ideological tendencies, we will have violence."

Very definitely, with all my determination as a Panamanian, I totally support the attitude assumed by President Royo and General Torrijos. I would like to comment further, but I cannot because I have no full knowledge of what happened. I therefore do not have the necessary elements in hand and must wait until the Panamanian rulers consider it timely to tell the people about these things, through the local media served by Panamanian newsmen capable of comprehending and interpreting correctly the situations which affect our citizen's sensibility.

Frankly speaking, I do not understand the reason why the long path is always taken for us Panamanians to learn about problems that directly and seriously affect us. Now it has been Mr Garcia Marquez. Before, it used to be a Mr Zoilo Martinez de la Vega.

It appears as though the high official circles doubt Panamanian journalists' ability for interpretation and analysis. If the plan was "to infiltrate" the information, we also know how to handle this system here.

Mr Garcia Marquez cannot feel as injured as we Panamanians do at this new aggression against our national dignity. He cannot feel as offended no matter how much of a friend of the Panamanians he is, just like the abovementioned EFE agency reporter never felt offended.

MATUTINO Columnist

PA172145 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 17 Feb 81 p 6A

[Article by Adolfo Benedetti: "Against Haig's Pressures"]

[Text] The clear-cut replies given by President Aristides Royo and Gen Omar Torrijos to the unacceptable suggestions made by Gen Alexander Haig are a positive and patriotic rejection of any attempt to interfere in our foreign policy, which must be clearly interpreted as the product of our sovereign will and the practice of self-determination, which is our right.

Each one in his own characteristic terms and style has a set down for history that our country will not accept orders or demands for specific conduct in the international field, because the times are gone in which superpowers manipulated the foreign policies of weaker nations at will, when these nations were within their sphere of influence.

This upstanding and virile attitude by both Panamanian leaders will be an example for America in this hour of trials and tests, a time when trial ballons are being sent up to measure how much the centers of world power, especially Washington, can impose from outside and against the will of the people a blind and unconditional obedience to what is thought and said within hegemonic organizations.

The firm expressions of Royo and Torrijos, broadcast to the world by the news media, will dispel any doubts regarding the independent spirit of our international attitude, which cannot be influenced only by Panamanians within the pluralist ideology that has been the spirit and seal of the October revolution's principles which are by nature anticolonialist and liberationist.

Although we are not going to define the intrinsic advantages of any political system existing in any of the countries with which we have diplomatic and commercial relations, especially Latin American countries, we do condition the bilateral or multilateral relationship to the needs and strategies beneficial to our national interests, whose maximum priority is fulfillment of the Torrijos-Carter treaties both in letter and spirit.

There can be no other Panamanian reaction to the unacceptable statements of the State Department and its chief, General Haig, because if we trade independence for docility, we will have given up our legitimate rights as an independent nation forever. We would have been reduced to the rank of a satellite orbiting around the vagaries and maneuvers of the Potomac State Department, which is not always coherent and continuous, as has been proved in these last erratic years.

NATIONAL GUARD NOT PARTICIPATING IN BLACK HAWK IV

PA141515 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 14 Feb 81 p 1

[By Mario Martinez P.]

[Text] The United States decided on its own to carry out a military operation in the canal area defense sites without the consent of Panama's National Guard.

Lt Col Armando Contreras, G-3, National Guard general staff and cochairman of the Panama-U.S. Armed Forces Combined Board, told CRITICA yesterday that the National Guard will not participate in the operation, known as "Black Hawk IV."

The Panamanian officer noted that the U.S. forces will carry out their exercises "strictly" within the territory under U S. jurisdiction.

"Not a single centimeter of national territory will be used in these exercises," Colonel Contreras emphasized.

George Friedman, Southern Command information officer, told a CRITICA reporter Thursday that "Panama would be represented this year in Black Hawk IV by its Combined Board."

The exercise is scheduled to begin Wednesday, 18 February, and is described as a Southern Command defense exercise.

It will last 1 week, with the participation of 5,200 members of the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force" and linked to the canal's defense.

Under Article IV of the Panama Canal Treaty which provides for protection and defense of the canal, defense exercises must be coordinated by the Panama-U.S. Combined Board.

In this case it is clear that Panama was not consulted on the operation. The weekly NEWS, an unofficial U.S. Armed Forces publication, yesterday reported on its front page that "Panama is represented by its Combined Board in this year's exercise."

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

For the text of Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca's speech to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi, as published in the Panama City LA REPUBLICA, see page A 6 of the 17 February South Asia DAILY REPORT.

COSTA RICA

CARMONA BENAVIDES APPOINTED SECURITY MINISTER

PA171600 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo has confirmed the appointment of Deputy Arnulfo Carmona Benavides as the new minister of public security and government. This appointment was disclosed by this station yesterday morning. The president has announced that the appointment was approved last night by the Council of Government.

Carmona Benavides, who was formerly the head of the Unity Party bloc in the legislature, had expressed his desire to withdraw from the Legislative Assembly, which led to his selection to the ministerial post, the president of the republic said.

Arnulfo Carmona, at present a deputy, will take up his duties in the dual ministry of public security and government on 1 March, to replace Carlos Arguedas le Franc, who is resigning. The president said the final details of the appointment were arranged during a meeting last weekend.

President Carazo said the security minister should be someone in whom he has the greatest confidence. He said he has known Carmona Benavides for many years, which is why he asked him to accept this post.

The president confirmed yesterday afternoon that Deputy Arnulfo Carmona Benavides of the Unity Party is to be the new security and government minister, effective on 1 March. The new minister, who will replace Arguedas le Franc, said that he faces difficult days in the two ministerial posts. He said that with the advice of those who know more than he does, he will be able to do a good job.

The various parties represented in the Legislative Assembly expressed approval yesterday afternoon for the appointment of Arnulfo Carmona as security and government minister. Arnoldo (?Ruiz) of the National Liberation Party said that for the good of the fatherland, persons like Carmona should have everyone's support.

For his part, Deputy Mario Devandas of the United People's Coalition said that one important factor in Carmona's appointment is that he is skilled in dialogue and is a very honest person.

STATION DIRECTOR REPLIES TO SHUTDOWN ORDER

PA140334 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Communique issued and read by Ana Lorena Cartin Leiva, director of Radio Noticias del Continente]

[Text] A note from President Rodrigo Carazo Odio to the minister of public security and government asks, first of all, for the virtual closing down of Radio Noticias del Continente. The reasons adduced, which I will not comment on, are the basis for a political decision which countervenes the democratic and pluralist traditions in defense of the freedom of the press which up to now have characterized Costa Rica.

By not going into the particulars of the government act, I do not mean to underestimate the gravity of this act or, even less, the ignorance of the grave precedent which this measure might be setting for the nation. I am merely evaluating in proper terms a political decision which pretends to silence a communications medium that is legally established and whose only crime is to be consistent with the best interests of the people of Costa Rica and Latin America and the defense of human rights on our continent and in the world.

This is the culmination of a long campaign of attacks of the most diverse kind put together by the most spurious local and foreign interests: the dictatorships of Latin America and native mercenaries. And in this case, the armed and ideolgical terrorists carried out a systematic series of attacks against a news medium which always abided by the constitution and our laws; the same constitution and laws that would be violated now with pseudolegal pretexts.

These attacks served as a basis for a group of communications media, which, distorting the true sense of journalism and the cultural mission they should accomplish, have utilized slander, rumors, libel and the most unbelievable distortions in order to achieve the closing down of what they have called a disturbance for Costa Rican society.

By virtue of these tricks, the attacked ones became the aggressors, mercenaries became patriots, terrorists became defenders of the law and professional slanderers became vestal virgins of freedom of speech.

An objective and unbiased analysis of almost 20 months of operations of Radio Noticias del Continente will result in the conclusion that htere have been very frew--if any--communications media which in Costa Rica's recent history have withstood such great attacks. I am not going to go into details regarding all of them because in due times, I will report exhaustively on the details of a cultural and political background in which we take pride. Likewise, we will bring to light the tangle of complicities and infamy unleashed against my radio station.

This struggle, which is still in its beginning stages, has again confronted the legitimate heirs of Joaquin Garcia Monje, Jose Marti and Eugenio Maria de (Ostos), along many illustrious newsmen and patriots, with the henchmen of the dictatorships, the transnational information monopolies and the rented pens, which get so much per line. As a result, by proudly exhibiting the task we have carried out, we are placing ourselves on the same plane as the great popular majorities of the continent and the world, in many countries deprived of authentic freedom of press and speech.

Radio Noticias del Continente alerts the national, Latin American and world public opinion regarding the regrettable consequences that would be brought about by this government move. From here on, based on excuses of constitutional security and public tranquillity, and news medium could be closed down if it does not agree with the ruling power or if it dares to report truthfully and objectively.

The dictatorships and their accomplices intend to obtain a victory if they succeed in closing down an independent communications medium enrolled in the new information order and in the defense of human and popular rights. But as always, they are wrong. Radio Noticias del Continente will continue onward for democratic values and freedom of speech because, as we already have said, the issue at hand is much more than the right of a legally established enterprise to carry out its informative, cultural and recreational activities. Basically, what will be decided here is whether Costa Rica will continue to be a country that abides by democratic order or whether it is slowly entering the orbit of the nations that disavow legal order.

At these crossroads for freedom of the press in Costa Rica and in our punished Latin American Continent, I reiterate my point regarding the arbitrariness which is implied in the closing down of a member of the information media under whatever pretext while in the meantime letting the terrorists who carried out armed attacks against my radio station go unpunished. These terrorists infiltrated the state security organs which attacked the security of the enterprise and its workers, and they were the accomplices of the dictatorships who, with a wealth of resources, dedicated themselves to insult us and, what is worse, to deceive the people of Costa Rica with a concernted series of distortions.

We agree that it is necessary to exhaustively investigate the events which occurred in connection with Radio Noticias del Continente, a radio station which has never endangered anyone's safety and which suffered the effect of limitless terrorism by foreign and national mercenaries.

The workers of Radio Noticias del Continente would be directly affected by the closing down of a source of work. Of course, this does not worry the persons who praise dictatorships which are to blame for thousands of murders, abductions and torture or who believe that the most complete freedom of the press means living under censorship, despotic uniformity and the persecution of any democratic expression.

Radio Noticias del Continuent has received--and continues to receive--the support of the great popular majorities of Latin America, through their representative organizations, and the support of the most outstanding intellectuals and the trade union sectors which represent almost all of journalism and workers in general. For these reasons, I am certain and I am convinced that I am fully supported in this difficult emergency.

Therefore, I not only fervently thank all the technicians, guards, reporters, announcers and administrative personnel of the enterprise for the work they carry out, but I will fully guarantee through every possible means, the continuity of a source of work that is legally established.

An attempt is being made, in the name of the constitution, to institutionalize the trampling of the Costa Rican people's constitutional rights. In the name of public tranquillity, national and foreign terrorists are put on equal terms with the workers of a Costa Rican enterprise. In the name of security--an argument used extensively in Latin America to install dictatorial regimes--the way could be opened to make all the communications media, which defend the most legitimate popular interests and human rights, insecure.

Therefore, I will defend my enterprise with the methods we democratic Costa Ricans have always used: the law. Because the constitutional rights of more than 40 Costa Ricans are being violated at this moment, we will take the case from the courts of justice to the Inter-American Human Rights Court which has its headquarters in our country.

This, quote, victory, unquote, against freedoms of press and speech, against consitutional and human labor rights in no way means that Radio Noticias del Continente is going to cease its efforts to consolidate a communications medium, which is a pluralistic, democratic information public service committed to the cause of human and popular rights. Our millions of listeners in Costa Rica, Latin America and the world can be very sure of this.

From now on, if legality is respected, we will continue to broadcast our rennovating message for achieving free journalism in free fatherlands.

PLN MAY WITHDRAW FROM SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

PA172135 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Interview with Oscar Arias Sanchez, secretary general of the National Liberation Party [PLN], by unidentified newsman; date and time not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] [in progress]...support which it has given so far to the Salvadoran guerrillas. If this is not stopped, what would be the status of relations between the National Liberation Party and Socialist International?

[Answer] As we have said so often, the Socialist International consists of a number of parties with somewhat different ideologies, because the truth is that the social democrats of German [as heard], for example, have very little in common with the British Labor Party or the French Socialist Party under Francois Mitterrand.

In this regard, the Socialist International respects the individual positions of each party, in the economic, social and political spheres and we therefore expect respect for the different position held by the PLN of Costa Rica with regard to certain European social democratic parties which have promoted the idea that the Salvadoran guerrillas should be helped because they include Guillermo Ungo, a member of the National Revolutionary movement, a social democratic party that is also a member of the Socialist International.

In this regard, I think that Costa Rica's position will have to be respected, because Costa Rica's reasons are very valid, very weighty and if they are not respected, if the members are intransigent, then I believe that the PLN would have to consider the possibility of withdrawing, or giving up its position as a permanent member of Socialist International.

EL SALVADOR

PEOPLE OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED OF NEW CURFEW HOURS

PA172132 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1817 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Attention: All citizens are officially notified that the curfew will be in effect beginning today, 17 February 1981, from 2100 to 0500. Therefore, no one can circulate or remain in the streets during the aforementioned hours. Only members of the armed forces and their motorized units, the Red Cross, the Green Cross and the duly identified ambulances of hospitals can circulate.

Remember, the curfew is from 2100 to 0500.

MAJANO SURFACES, TO LEAVE COUNTRY TEMPORARILY

PA171530 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador--Colonel Majano has reappeared and said here that he will leave the country for a while but he continues to be ready to help solve the problem that we have with the complete conviction that the Salvadoran people will finally win. Majano was replying to foreign correspondents' questions and affirmed that his departure from the country will be temporary.

Asked to explain the reasons for his leaving the government, he said that his position is: to find an understanding among all the political and social forces in the country and my desire to stop and punish the cowardly murders committed against defenseless persons helped determine my withdrawal from the government.

In response to another query, Colonel Majano said that the economic chaos in El Salvador is evident and cannot be disguised. He said that economic recovery is lagging because there is no enthusiasm among the competent sectors to participate. In this respect, he said, the situation is clear: The economy will not recover, regardless of the amount of foreign aid received, unless our political problem is solved first. He added that his country's political situation is characterized by excessive and terrifying violence which is compromising the government.

Asked what the Christian Democratic Party's [PDC] role is, he replied that although the PDC has sincere persons who deserve our respect, the part is seriously deteriorating because it is playing the role of a political front and it is likely that its members will react positively when they awaken to the reality into which they are being led.

Majano said that the most delicate problem is the role which the armed forces are playing as an institution, because the military youth which expressed new institutional intentions on 15 October have been betrayed.

UNGO, SAMAOYA CALL FOR DIALOGUE WITH WASHINGTON

LD171649 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Feb 81 p 3

[Jean-Claude Buhrer dispatch: "Revolutionary Front Leaders State Readiness for Dialogue with Washington"]

[Text] Quito--"The United States is busy mounting a veritable propaganda and manipulation campaign to try to justify its intervention in El Salvador. Indeed, the process of internationalizing the conflict is already well under way, and this trend has become even more marked since Mr Reagan's arrival at the White House. Washington has stepped up its economic and military aid to the junta. U.S. military advisers have come to give it assistance and there have been an increasing number of flights between El Salvador and U.S. bases in the Panama Canal Zone. Other countries including Argentina and Venezuela are also helping the junta. Salvadoran policemen are trained in Venezuelan military camps and Argentinian advisers have been sent to El Salvador. The junta has purchased arms from Brazil and French helicopters. In addition Guatemalan troops have been mobilized on the border and closer cooperation has been established with the Honduran Army. In any event, it is much easier for the United States to enter El Salvador than to leave it."

These statements made to us in Quito (Ecuador) by Revolutionary Democratic Front President Guillermo Ungo and Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] representative Salvador Samaoya, in reply to U.S. accusations of "communist countries' interference" in El Salvador's affairs.

Mr Ungo and Mr Samaoya both belong to the seven-man commission formed by the opposition in mid-January which is intended to be the first step toward the formation of a democratic and revolutionary government.

At the beginning of the year Mr Ungo, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement and former rector of the Catholic University, succeeded Enrique Alvarez, who had been assassinated 1 month earlier.

A Hard War

This 49-year-old lawyer, who comes from a fairly wealthy family, first tried to use peaceful means before joining the revolutionary forces. In 1972 he was candidate for the republic's vice presidency representing the opposition coalition led by Napoleon Duarte.

Since he belongs to a group which is a member of the Socialist International and is secretary of the Latin American political parties' standing conference, Mr Ungo has constant contacts with Latin American reformist parties and with European social democracy.

"Of course," he admitted, "Cuba and Nicaragua have demonstrated their solidarity with us, but other European and Latin American governments have given us political support." In the present context, Mr Ungo categorically rejects any dialogue with Mr Napoleon Duarte's junta which was, nonetheless, his political partner for many years.

"If Duarte has failed to reach agreement with the moderate section of the army represented by Colonel Majano, how do you expect us to have discussions with him? Since the armed forces have been in power, Salvadoran political life has been expressed chiefly in military terms. Duarte is a complete prisoner of the conservative forces. If we are to have discussions we will discuss with the United States, which is the real power behind the throne. What use is it talking to the clowns if you can talk to the circus manager?" "The aim of any dialogue with Washington," Mr Ungo explained, "is not to postpone the people's victory but to discuss the terms on which the United States and a democratic and revolutionary Salvadoran government could coexist."

The offensive launched by the revolutionary forces on 10 January has not produced the expected results. When asked this question Samaoya, former education minister and now FMLN delegate, replied: "From the military viewpoint the results are in our favor. In 1 week the army was completely immobilized by limited actions and also by raids on important military targets. We have entered a preparatory phase for the final offensive and we still have political control over some regions. We also know that this is a hard war which could continue for a long time. When Washington withdraws its military aid the Salvadoran Army will be defeated in 1 week."

FMLN'S MEDRANO CALLS FOR POLITICAL SOLUTION

PA171623 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Feb--The Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, advocate a political rather than a military solution, according to Commander Juan Ramon Medrano of the FMLN leadership.

In an extensive report prepared by newsman Leonel Urbano at the Salvadoran battlefront, military and political topics were discussed by the second in command of the party of the Salvadoran revolution, the People's Revolutionary Army, which is presently a part of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate of the FMLN. [sentence as heard]

Medrano states in the interview: We have not become closeminded. Today, more than ever, in the face of the country's destruction and the large number of persons killed, we prefer a political solution so as to avoid further bloodshed and to keep the country from being submerged in destruction and misery.

However, Medrano said, if Reagan persists in his risky policy of promoting a military solution, we are also going to seek a military solution, because we are left with no alternative.

Medrano accused the United States of seeking war, because they believe they can defeat us militarily and they do not want a political solution or peace in El Salvador. They want to make up for all the errors they have committed and for their historical weakness through a show of force.

Medrano said that unless there is a response from the democratic governments in this regard--specifically, the Mexican Government, the Panamanian Government and the democratic governments of Europe and the world--intervention will be much more viable and might be made on a massive scale.

In a brief explanation of the type of government that the revolutionary forces propose for El Salvador, Medrano said: We are speaking of a pluralist government, not for propaganda reasons or because it is our idea, but because we feel it is the only historical option available for solving this crisis. We believe that we can establish a truly democratic government which, knowing that our future belongs to us, would be made up of all the people: the workers, the peasants, the capitalists and the land owners.

Medrano expanded his analysis by saying that it is possible to improve the country, but this must be achieved through a reasonable political solution, with the participation of those businessmen who do not want a solution that consists of the peace of cemeteries, those sectors of the present army which do not want the extermination of the population, and the majority of the people, who support the positions of the FDR and the FMLN.

Commander Medrano also outlined the military advances of the FMLN in the first part of the interview. He said there are areas under FMLN political and now military control, such as Morazan, Chalatenango, some parts of San Vicente, Zacatecoluca and La Union. In these areas, since 10 January, the enemy has been unable to bring in major units, as it had done in the past.

U.S. ENVOYS ACCUSED OF 'ARROGANCE,' 'STUBBORNESS'

PA170146 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 Feb 81 p 13

[Editorial: "Fumbling in Search of Light"]

[Excerpt] Many persons have known that foreign intervention in Central America was going to cause a catastrophe. The foreign aggressors who did as they pleased were the catalytic forces that unleashed other forces, mainly international subversion. To all this we must add the imperious diplomacy of the Whites and Pezzullos whose arrogance and sutbborness was only outdone by their ignorance of the environment. It was no surprise to hear U.S. Senator Jesse Helms say last year that to appoint ideologists in Central American embassies was like throwing a lit torch into a lake of oil. The Nicaraguan collapse should have served to warn the U.S. people of what was going on south of the border. What was more amazing than anything else was that nothing was done about this, even when Guatemala rejected Landau's appointment and thereby saved itself from chaos.

OPPOSITION CRITICIZES DUARTE'S AUSTERITY PROGRAM

PA161258 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The latest statements made by big Sergeant Duarte about austerity provoke anger: Produce more and consume less; work more and eat less. In other words, Sergeant Duarte is asking the Salvadoran people to [words indistinct] and to be prepared to suffer more and to struggle less.

Has Duarte ever asked himself who the workers are? Who are the peasants? What do we feel? What do we think? How many hours a day do we work? No one in our country, not even foreigners, can ignore the fact that the Salvadoran workers have been struggling for over 50 years to have a full meal, to have an education and to live in peace. No one can ignore that this inhuman situation is the result of exploitation by a small group of oligarchs who have ruled over the Salvadoran people with the support of their army and U.S. imperialism.

Austerity is a forced living condition for our people. How would Duarte characterize the living conditions of a family that finds work only three months of the year? And this is the case of for more than 65 percent of the national population, the rural labor force.

We have also experienced what austerity is under this murderous government. Last Sunday, paramilitary forces cruelly beheaded the sacristan of the Cacaopera church because he had bought three pounds of sugar and two candies. Perhaps this is what Sergeant Duarte calls austerity?

We have experienced so much work and so much austerity that we will tell him again: Today, we Salvadorans are prepared to struggle until we attain victory and power for the people. Today, we Salvadorans, children, women, men, elderly people, are willing to raise the guerrilla rifle to conquer peace. Later, when the corrupt people, the oligarchs and the exploiters have left of the country then the peasants, the workers, the small and medium producers, the whole country, will work with all our strength and energy to build a prosperous and honorable fatherland for us Salvadorans.

To do this we will develop the programs of the democratic and revolutionary government. We will not only improve our economy, we will also learn how to read and write, how to sing and laugh, because Farabundo Marti's fatherland is waging the decisive battles that will result in the conquest of justice, peace and independence for our people.

We will not take one single step backward. The present is a period of struggle. The future is ours. United in the struggle until final victory.

FDR'S PICHINTE URGES PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

PA172247 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpt of message from Jose Leoncio Pichinte, member of the executive committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, to the Salvadoran people; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] The Salvadoran people must continue to prepare a political, general and indefinite strike. The people must get organized in committees in order to channel their participation in the war. The workers organized in unions, associations and so forth must immediately join the popular committees in their places of residence in order to participate in the preparation and coordination of the new battles.

The people must tell the combatants of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front about any moves made by the enemy. When the new combats fighting occurs, the FMLN forces will seize towns, villages or complete zones. In this case, the people must participate in the following tasks:

1. They must join the militias in order to organize the people's defense.

2. They must organize the medical services for the combatants.

3. They must organize the way to feed the combatants.

4. They must participate in the lifting of barricades and other forms of popular struggle.

5. The preservist compatriots must not serve in the army of the military junta because that army has not demonstrated that it is serving the interests of our people. These reservists must appear before the FMLN political and military command in order to be incorporated into the militias so as to participate in the conquests of our democratic and revolutionary government which are to obtain peace, justice, liberty and national independence.

We urge the democratic and progressive sectors of the country--such as [words indistinct], the private sector, the associations of professionals and so forth--to start a dialogue as soon as possible in order to find the best solution to the present national crisis and thus build a true peace, which has been a mere word for many years.

NEW CADETS ENCOURAGED TO JOIN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY

PA141830 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Message from Lt Col Ricardo Bruno Navarrete, a "member of the young officers of the Salvadoran Army," to recently graduated Salvadoran Army cadets; date and time not given--live or recorded]

[Text] Young officers: We have learned that in its desperation the military-Christian Democratic junta has recently graduated a class which has not completed its professional training.

From personal experience we know that such moments are pleasantly remembered because they represent the culmination of our parents' efforts and the beginning of a profession which up to that time we considered to be a profession of service to our fatherland, for its defense against all invaders and of service to our people by the protection of their interests.

On our graduation, we are told that to carry out these missions we must combat communism. They urge us to have patriotic fervor and to show respect for our anthem and our national symbols, but we are not taught to be aware of the real suffering of our people.

We are not told about the millions amassed by the oligarchs at the cost of the hunger, misery, disease and illiteracy of our compatriots. We are not taught to have pride in ourselves, and our military positions are subordinated to the U.S. masters in a manner so subtle that we are not even aware of it.

When the people get tired, when their consciousness is awakened and they protest, they are called communists. When they dare to fight for their rights, they are called bandits or subversives and it is said they are acting out of ignorance and are being exploited by foreign agitators.

We professional military men who have had enough of the lies of the junta and its military high command are not ignorant, and we are struggling alongside the people. If you analyze the professional records of the so-called dissident officers you will find that most of us are professionals and some of us have well-known brilliant academic records. It is enough to check the military academy records.

Do not let them lie to you, young officers. Do not let them involve you in this struggle in which the only mistaken ones are those who direct the destinies and the policies of our armed forces.

It took us time to reach a decision because we had no basis for judgment, but you are already a product of the revolutionary struggle. You entered the military academy with a political foundation we lacked.

Congratulations on your graduation. We do not defend your profession. [sentence as heard] The revolutionary army will need its best individuals to defend the fatherland from foreign invaders and to defend the conquests of the revolution.

We have preceded you on the road, and we invite you immediately to follow us, to join your people, and you will immediately realize that what you have been told regarding our popular struggle is a pack of lies and that what Colonel Gutierrez and his followers are trying to do is increase the number of their gendarmes for their protection, (?continue) their crimes and administrative corruption. The things you struggled for as cadets were real. Crystallize them today by making a decision: not to fight nor to stain your hands with the sacred blood of our suffering people, but instead to embrace their struggle with bravery and heroism by becoming a member, from this moment, of the new Salvadoran people's army.

Patriotic officers, the people come first. Join them. Struggle, freedom and fatherland.

YOUNG OFFICERS, FMLN ISSUE PROCLAMATION

PA171900 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 16 Feb 81

["Excerpts" of proclamation to Salvadoran people and world issued by revolutionary military forces represented by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and the patriotic sectors of the Salvadoran Army represented by the young officers]

[Text] 1. The struggle being waged by our people at this historic moment is the struggle of an entire people against a (?handful of oppressors). This struggle has united many revolutionary, democratic, religious and military sectors. For the love of our fatherland and in firm defense of the people's interests, we (?have joined) all our forces to achieve real peace, justice and freedom.

2. The reforms of the junta are just a political screen to try to deceive the people and confuse the world, thus enabling them to maintain the power of the reactionary and murderous forces.

3. The objectives of the 15 October proclamation of the young officers and the program of the democratic revolutionary government of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] are in agreement and they both seek the happiness and well-being of our people.

4. At this time all the sectors involved in the struggle seek peace and tranquillity for our people based on justice and freedom, but we are fully aware that the enemy, which is made up of the armed forces high command, the leadership clique of Christian Democracy, the oligarchy and some U.S. Government sectors, has imposed a war on us. In this regard, we express our commitment to this heroic and brave people. We are determined to wage in order to achieve real peace and a government of freedom.

Based on the aforementioned, we conclude that:

A new national army must be created to represent and defend the people, which must be based on the insurgent forces and the patriotic sectors, groups or individuals of the national army. This new army will be the result of the joining of forces and not of the absorption of one force into another. In order to achieve this we have decided that an insurrection of the people and the military offensive of the revolutionary force combined with a revolt of the patriotic military officers is the way to overthrow the junta and to install a democratic and revolutionary government. All the sectors of the people which seek peace, justice and freedom will be represented in this government.

The actions begun on 10 January are the first step in the unification of the patriotic young military officers and the revolutionary forces for the creation of the new army. We have decided that the new army will have the following characteristics and missions:

The new army will defend the national sovereignty and will fully guarantee the achievements of the revolution, protecting it from the counterrevolutionary attacks of the enemies of the people in our fatherland and abroad.

The new army will protect our fatherland from imperialist attacks.

The new army will militarily train and organize the people so that they will strengthen and make invincible the revolutionary chievements.

The new army will try to increase its technical and professional ability in order to efficiently carry out its mission to serve the people.

The new army will develop and maintain a revolutionary social conscience among its troops and officers.

The new army will be completely obedient to the democratic revolutionary government.

We have established the following goals for the process of uniting our forces:

1. The patriotic officers of the old army will participate in the construction of the new army. They will contribute their knowledge to increase the technical and professional ability of the new armed forces of the people. The leaders of the revolutionary military forces will try to contribute the experience they have gained during years of popular war to the process of increasing the political awareness and ability of the new army.

2. In the new army, the ranks and seniority of the patriotic officers of the old army will be respected and the ranks and merits of the revolutionary military leaders will also be respected.

3. A new military academy will be organized. An essential part of this school will be its revolutionary political education program. In the implementation of this program three great aspects will be combined: the experiences and knowledge obtained during start of the popular war by the revolutionary fighters and military leaders; the professional ability and knowledge of the patriotic officers of the old national army; and the experiences obtained from other military academies and schools of the world which are willing to help us without harming our sovereignty and national independence.

4. A new law will be drafted to regulate the relations between officers and enlisted men in line with the revolutionary advances.

5. A military career will be converted into an honorable and respectable profession that will have just and adequate compensation in line with efforts and contribution to the society. In this regard, there will be an end to the privileges, gifts and corruption that the military dictatorship has authorized to maintain the national army in a servile attitude (?against the people).

6. There will be an end to the military assistance and other treaties that harm our national sovereignty and independence. In this regard, the current agreements with the United States, Chile, Argentina, Venezuela, South Korea, Nationalist China, and other governments of a well-known interventionist and antipopular character will be reviewed to modify them or declare them null.

7. The new army will accept the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the FDR as the vanguard of the people and the revolution [words indistinct] the Democratic Revolutionary Government.

8. The new army will accept and guarantee the fulfillment of the program of the Democratic Revolutionary Government.

9. In the process of dissolving the old armed forces, there will be fair trials of the officers involved in the repression and the crimes against the people. In the minor cases, the rehabilitation of these individuals will be sought by incorporating them into production and keeping them out of the military services.

10. During the war, prisoners will be adequately treated and the Geneva Convention agreements will be respected.

We are publicizing all of this to the people and the world to show that the forces organized in the struggle to achieve freedom have achieved a firm unity.

Patriotic soldiers, the people come first, join us, struggle for freedom and the fatherland!

United we shall fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we shall win!

For the young military officers, Capt Francisco Emilio Mena Sandoval.

For the FMLN, Commander Joaquin Villalobos.

AUTHORITIES SAY 58 BODIES EXAMINED IN RECENT HOURS

PA170402 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1707 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--At least 58 bodies have been examined in the last few hours in El Salvador at the judicial centers, the authorities told ACAN-EFE today.

Over the past weekend, 29 bodies were discovered in San Salvador. Eight of them had been dismembered by machete blows and five had been hanged by the neck with a rope. The five had their hands tied behind then and they were gagged, blindfolded and wearing black shirts.

Six bullet-riddled bodies were examined in Sonsonate, southwest of San Salvador. Four were completely naked.

In Zacatecoluca, southeastern La Paz Department capital, five dead bodies were found at the gateway to the city and another one in an outlying neighborhood.

During a shootout in Apopa, 10 km north of San Salvador, five civilians, alleged guerrillas, died because the confrontation took place in the evening when the curfew or martial law is in effect banning the movement of people and vehicles from 2000 to 0500.

In Santa Ana, the second most important city in the country, three young boys died while returning from a fishing trip in an area near the city. The reasons for the deaths have not been specified.

In Metapan, Santa Ana Department, seven other people were killed by pistol shots.

Two bodies were examined in Santa Ana and four in San Salvador, all curfew casualties.

Unconfirmed reports mention the finding of 12 bodies in Ciudad Delgado, near the capital, although no more information on the matter has been released.

FOUR ERP GUERRILLAS ARRESTED IN SAN SALVADOR

PA170348 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2053 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Armed Forces captured four guerrillas today, including two women, a military source has reported.

According to the military authorities, the four guerrillas were arrested when a home in southern San Salvador was searched.

The prisoners are all members of the clandestine People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) and their names are: Guillermo Antonio Oliva Montoya, Jose Mario Vigil Lopez, Ana Elizabeth Nunez Interiano and Lilian Mercedes Letona Perez.

Vigil Lopez directly participated in the kidnappings of industrialists Francisco de Sola and Roberto Poma. De Sola was kidnapped in 1973, while Poma was kidnapped and murdered in February 1977.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT RECEIVES COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PA171512 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] President Romeo Lucas Garcia received Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas yesterday at noon in a special audience. Uribe is here on an official visit.

The Colombian foreign minister was received by the head of state at the presidential house. The two officials talked cordially and expressed good wishes for mutual ties between the peoples and Governments of Guatemala and Colombia. They also expressed their desire to expand the [words indistinct] friendship ties between the two nations.

During the visit of the senior Colombian official [words indistinct] national defense minister, Foreign Minister Eduardo Rafael Castillo Valdes, Presidential Public Relations Secretary Carlos Toledo Vielman, Carlos Pinto Flores, Guatemalan ambassador to Colombia, and members of the diplomatic personnel of the Colombian Embassy in our country.

Agreements Signed

PA171932 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Bogota--Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas was decorated last night by the Guatemalan Government at the beginning of his 4-day official visit to that Central American country.

Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas, who went to Tegucigalpa [as heard] at the invitation of his counterpart Rafael Castillo Valdez, was decorated with the Order of the Quetzal, the highest Guatemalan decoration to be given to illustrious visitors.

In Tegucigalpa [as heard] Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas will sign several commercial and cultural cooperation agreements with the government of that country.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY HEADQUARTERS ATTACKED

PA151225 Paris AFP in Spanish 0041 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Feb (AFP)--The shootout today in front of the headquarters of an opposition party, the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG], was in fact "an attempt against the DCG secretary general, Vinicio Cerezo," a party leader said here today.

"The shootout," said DCG Propaganda Secretary Alfonso Cabrero, who was unharmed in the attack, "took place just as Cerezo was leaving party headquarters."

One person was killed and two others were wounded in the attack. Apparently all of them were citizens who happened to be near by at the time.

"Thanks to the quick action of our security corps," Cabrera added, "our leader's life was saved. There was gunfire and the attackers even threw grenades."

The important political figure returned yesterday from a world Christian democrats meeting in Spain.

According to the party spokesman, the party has already protested to the authorities as well as to the international community.

Cerezo was unharmed and announced that he will shortly hold a news conference to give further details about the attack.

The attack took place at 1345 hours (1945 GMT), when someone opened machinegun fire from a vehicle against the party headquarters and hurled grenades.

Killed in the attack was a 38-year-old worker, Mario Hilario Leal, who was hit by bullets as he was unloading fruit from a vehicle.

A child, Juan Carlos de Leon, was burned when the fuel tank of a vehicle exploded when it was hit by grenades.

Another person passing by at the time, Domingo Mayen, was picked up by firemen and taken to a hospital. He has four bullet wounds.

An automobile parked in front of the party headquarters was completely burned.

'Contradictory Explanations'

PA162044 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The national police and the leaders of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG] had different versions of a shooting incident which took place yesterday in front of the DCG headquarters which left one person dead and five injured, one of the latter seriously. In addition, two persons were arrested.

The police and the politicians offered contradictory explanations for the cause of the tragic incidents which took place at midday on Saturday on 13th Street between 10th and 11th Avenues, Zone 1, where the PDC headquarters is located. This was the site of intensive shooting and the explosion of three fragmentation grenades.

In the shooting one person, a humble (?worker) was killed. He was initially identified as Mario Hilario Leal Barrientos, 38. However, it was officially announced tonight that the victim was another person who has not yet been identified.

In addition, five persons were injured in the incident, one vehicle was destroyed and several vehicles and houses had bullet holes from the shooting.

The only fact which has been fully confirmed is that those involved in the shooting were policemen, DCG security guards and especially DCG Secretary General Vinivio Cerezo Arevalo.

For their part, the police released the following version of the incident: Yesterday, at 1430, as a unit of the sixth command was on a routine patrol of Zone 1, cruising on 13th Street from west to east, and as the policemen were passing in front of building No 10-38, where the headquarters of the DCG is located, they were suddenly attacked with gunfire by a group of individuals who were coming out of the political headquarters. As a result the vehicle had 11 bullet holes. In addition, the rear window was destroyed, although none of the policemen was injured.

The police report adds that the members of the unit, finding themselves under attack, radioed for help and were immediately joined by another unit from the 6th command, which arrived as a group of the attackers were fleeing in a yellow and brown panel truck. It was not possible to record the license plate number.

The policemen arrested Elias Dario Acuna Alvarado, 50, and Carlos Rene Rodriguez Morales, 40, while they were still firing at the police unit. At the time of their arrest, they were carrying two 9-mm weapons and bullets.

The police communique adds that an American fragmentation grenade was found on the street at the scene of the incidents near the attacked unit. The grenade had been hurled at the police unit, but it fortunately did not explode.

Arraignment of Accused

PA162206 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Two Christian Democrats, Elias Dario Acuna Alvarado and Carlos Rene Rodriguez Morales, have been arraigned by the national police on charges of murder, illegal possession of firearms and assaulting the security forces, it was officially reported. Official police sources said they have been accused of attacking patrol 2 of the 6th police command last Saturday at 13th Street and 10th Avenue in Zone 1 where an unidentified man died.

According to the sources, they were in possession of firearms which had just been fired and so paraffin tests were made last night.

For 4 hours the justice of the peace of the 13th District questioned the Christian Democratic leaders who are accused of opening fire on the 6th command policemen which led to a shootout in front of the party headquarters at 1400 on Saturday. The interrogation took place at the 6th police command for security reasons and a provisional arrest was then ordered.

The two denied any involvement in the incidents. They said that the incident happened when several unidentified indivudials tried to kill Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, top party leader, and that they were arrested by plainclothesmen as they were leaving the party offices.

PRIEST REPORTEDLY MURDERED BY ARMY IN EL QUICHE

PA171924 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Father Pedro Beltonegui, parish priest of Tipitapa, Nicaragua, reports the recent murder in El Quiche Department, Guatemala, of a priest who was a companero of the ideological and progressive crusade of Father Gaspar Garcia Laviana, who died in combat on the southern front. Here is the information in Father Beltonegui's voice, who was a great friend of Father Gaspar Garcia Laviana and the priest who has been murdered in Guatemala.

[Begin recording] Here is Father Beltonegui, parish priest of Tipitapa, to report for this newscast the deplorable and sad news of the murder of Juan Alonso Fernandez, missionary of the Sacred Heart, companero of Father Gaspar Garcia Laviana. This priest was murdered yesterfay in El Quiche Department, between the towns of Cunen and Uspantan. Apparently, his body was not found until today. We have been told that he will be buried tomorrow afternoon in Chichicastenango.

[Baltonegui] [Words indistinct] murdered last year, one in June, Father Jose Maria (Grant), and the other, also our companero, Faustino Villanueva, was murdered on 10 July last year. This is the third priest to be murdered by the oppressive Guatemalan Army. This is the report we wish to give to the Nicaraguan people and which we have just received from Guatemala without further derails, because the circumstances do not permit it. This is a sad report for a people who are struggling for their freedom and are giving their share of blood and sacrifice for their liberation. Thank you. [end recording]

CLANDESTINE CEMETERY DISCOVERED IN CHIQUIMULA

PA150416 Paris AFP in Spanish 2132 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 14 Feb (AFP)--A clandestine cemetery with 14 bodies was discovered today in the town of Ipala, Chiquimula Department, about 200 km east of Guatemala City, according to official reports disclosed here.

The bodies had bullet wounds, a coup de grace, and evidence of cruel torture. None of the bodies has been identified.

The 14 bodies found this morning might have been those of peasants who were recently kidnapped in the area, according to police sources.

The clandestine cemetery was uncovered by farmers in the area and was situated near a side road of the main highway between Ipala and the capital of Chiquimula Department.

The bodies were naked, with bullet wounds, and had been hanged or had their throats slit.

They were all males, between 20 to 40 years age, according to the police and, since none of the bodies were identified, they were buried today as unknown persons.

This is the second clandestine cemetery found this week, and a third one was found last Saturday, all in different places of the country.

The bodies of eight persons who had been hanged were found on Tuesday in a scarcely populated sector, south of Guatemala City. It was confirmed the following day that the bodies belonged to the eight prisoners who had been kidnapped from a police patrol in Quezaltenango Department, west of here.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT NOTES IDENTICAL CIVILIAN, MILITARY GOALS

PA172134 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Feb 81

["Report" on article in 14 February LA TRIBUNA]

[Text] Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia has said that the intentions of the civilians and the military are identical. In a neighborhood in Tegucigalpa, caretaker President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia on Saturday confirmed the identical aspirations of the civilian and military authorities.

The president opened the Marco Aurelio Soto Grammar School in (Nueva Venta) in the Central District. Both as president and head of the armed forces, Paz Garcia said this school is a true-to-life, beautiful example of the beneficial social effects of faithful cooperation between civilian and military authorities.

He added that men in uniform and civilians can and should work together for the good of our children, our youth, and the new generations which tomorrow will hold the reins of the nation.

Concluding, he noted that there is no disparity between the lofty aims of national improvement shared by the civilian and military authorities. I think, he said, that my personal experience permits me to attest to those identical ideals and I am pleased to say so during a ceremony which is very symbolic, the opening of a school.

The building of the Marco Aurelio Soto School was sponsored by the metropolitan council in the Central District and by the armed forces.

NICARAGUA REPORTEDLY APOLOGIZES FOR VIOLATION

PA171029 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Incredible but true: In a note of apology presented to the Honduran Foreign Ministry yesterday, the Sandinist government officially admitted that it had violated our territory.

The violation occurred when a military patrol entered our country in an action which, the Sandinist note said, will not happen again.

Moreover, the Sandinist regime has reported through our embassy in Managua that the Nicaraguan Government released Miguel Edmundo Aguilera Lagos and Casimiro Mejia, who were captured by Sandinist units in the border area between the two countries. A communique issued by the Foreign Ministry noted that the fate of Triminio Lopez, Eliseo Calderon and Segundo Hernandez Ordonez, who were captured by Sandinist units recently, is being investigated.

TRADE AGREEMENT BEING NEGOTIATED WITH GUATEMALA

PA172133 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Mario Perdomo, deputy director of economic integration, has reported that the deputy foreign trade ministers of Guatemala and Honduras will review the lists of products that the two countries will negotiate for the signing of the new bilateral trade agreement. According to the official, this was agreed upon during the talks held in San Pedro Sula last week between representatives of the two countries' Economy Ministries as a continuation of meetings held in Guatemala.

He added that Guatemala is seeking a reduction in the tariffs of some Guatemalan products. This will be discussed in a meeting of Honduran economic officials and representatives of the Honduran private enterprise who will decide if this concession should be granted.

Honduras reiterated its proposal that textiles, with the exception of socks, be included in the lists of products that will be approved. This request is under study by Guatemala.

The final drafting of the lists could be completed in the next few days when the deputy economy ministers of the two countries might meet to discuss this subject.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON POSSIBLE FUEL SHORTAGE

PA140132 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Interview with Ruben Mondragon, Honduran economy and finance minister, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Mondragon] Economic officials are taking the necessary steps to authorize the import of refined fuels. We are contracting ships so that the government can make direct imports in case the refinery does not do so. We have already had some ship offers and from Venezuela which has offered to send diesel, kerosene and other fuels. If the refinery does not want to do it, we shall.

[Question] Is there any danger of a fuel shortage within the next 20 days?

[Answer] Yes, there is a shortage in sight, but we have time to bring in a ship in order to prevent it. Right now we have no problems, the most difficult item is diesel, but we have enough time to import it.

[Question] Is the government ready to face a fuel shortage?

[Answer] We can take any necessary step. Since we approved the new price structure we have been negotiating with Mexico, Venezuela and ship companies. We have been working along these lines.

[Question] What are transportation rates for importing fuels from Mexico and Venezuela?

[Answer] They are the same rates as those paid by refineries and other transporters. There is an established price in the world market [words indistinct].

[Question] If the government installs a refinery, will it be able to obtain crude from Mexican and Venezuelan ports?

[Answer] We have an assured supply of crude from Mexico and Venezuela. When we have the capability to install a refinery, in the near future or otherwise, we can import our crude. We may even establish a permanent contract with a shipping company. But, meanwhile, we are not thinking along these lines.

[Question] Just how costly is a refinery?

[Answer] Well, at today's cost a refinery would be very expensive. We would have to make a thorough study of the possibility of purchasing a refinery at today's prices.

[Question] What capability would our country need in a refinery?

[Answer] In order to make it profitable, it should refine over 20,000 barrels a day or perhaps 25,000 in order to meet future needs.

10 SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY TO BE DEPORTED

PA160006 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Feb 81

["Report" on article in 16 February LA TRIBUNA]

[Text] A guerrilla camp was reportedly found over the weekend near Taulabe, travelers coming from Comayagua said in this capital yesterday. The camp was found by a military detachment not identified by the informants who also reported not knowing if any arrests were made. All we know, they said, is that some of the guerrillas fled to the north in the direction of Yoro Department.

Unofficial sources yesterday afternoon in Tegucigalpa stated that 10 Salvadoran guerrillas, 8 women and 2 men, were arrested near the security forces here and will be deported to Nicaragua.

It was impossible to confirm the two reports in official circles yesterday because it was Sunday.

HELP SOUGHT FOR RELOCATION OF SALVADORAN REFUGEES

PA172136 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Government and Justice Secretary Oscar Mejia Arellano has reported that over the weekend a delegation of the Government and Justice Ministry visited the Salvadoran refugees on the border area with El Salvador.

The official explained that the objectives of the visit was to study ways to transfer the refugees to other parts of the country for their relocation. Mejia Arellano said that efforts being made with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for assistance in transferring the thousands of Salvadoran refugees to more convenient places where they can work during their stay in Honduras.

NICARAGUA

NEED FOR DEFENSE IN FACE OF THREATS STRESSED

PA141754 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The political tension in Central America has been worsened by the increasingly greater physical presence of U.S. Army officers and technicians in El Salvador and by the increase in the supply of war materiel to the fascist military-Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador. This has increased the threat of aggression against our fatherland and our revolution.

As the Nicaraguan foreign minister, Companero Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, charged before the nonaligned ministerial conference, aggression is being committed in El Salvador because U.S. weapons and military advisors are being used against people who are struggling for their liberation. In our case, this aggression has been limited to lies, threats and economic attacks. All of this endangers peace in the region and makes possible or almost inevitable the generalization of the conflict throughout all Central America.

As our foreign minister stated, that escalation has encouraged the counterrevolutionaries inside Nicaragua and the enemies of the Sandinist revolution who plot abroad and who undertake criminal incursions against Nicaragua from Honduran territory.

Sandino's people must understand broadly and clearly the current defense problems of our country in view of the situation which seriously threatens peace in the Central American area and which constitutes a real threat of a major armed adventure against our fatherland and our revolution. This forces us to spend material and human resources in preparing for our defense. To the extent that our masses have a more or less clear understanding and awareness of this problem, they will increase their efficiency, output, discipline and responsibility in fulfillment of their commitments with priority tasks that must be carried out at this time.

In this regard, the content of the interview granted to BARRICADA by Companero Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and defense minister, is very instructive and therefore deserves our interest. Confirming the real existence of threats against the revolutionary achievements of the Nicaraguan people--who are the center of the revolution--by the most reactionary sectors of imperialism and of the region, which are led by the most recalcitrant warmongerers who use their most immediate resource, the armed bands of Somozists who were overthrown on 19 July 1979,Commander Humberto Ortega said defense is the immediate priority task because our counterrevolutionary enemies will try to hit us precisely in these first few years when they believe we are somewhat weak. They think they should hit us before we consolidate ourselves and develop.

In another section of the interview, explaining the Sandinist and revolutionary view of the defense of peace, the commander said: We believe that in order to guarantee the stability and peace our people and the entire nation are currently experiencing, we need solid and strong military elements that will defend this peace that was achieved with the 19 July 1979 revolutionary victory.

And we say that we must all join the Sandinist People's Militias. In that defense, all honest Nicaraguans are involved because our revolutionary armed forces are not enough to face that powerful enemy who threatens us. Along with the forces of the Interior and Defense Ministries, we will complete the single army of the Nicaraguan people.

That is why, for the purpose of integrating all our brothers in the Sandinist People's Militias so they will be trained in the use of weapons, military discipline and the art of war to defend our revolutionary achievements and the fatherland, the Augusto Cesar Sandino ideological campaign with which we commemorate the 47th anniversary of the death of the general of free men and father of the anti-imperialist revolution, will be propitious.

All our people must take advantage of this patriotic campaign to think about the principles and ideals which enabled a small army of free men to inflict the first military defeat on the most powerful sinister forces in the history of the American Continent. At the same time, it should serve to unite in a single army all honest Nicaraguans, all patriots who are convinced that the sovereignty of a people is not discussed but is defended with weapons in hand.

FPR, FSLN MEET TO COORDINATE PATRIOTIC ACTIVITIES

PA171953 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0206 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Managua, 16 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Patriotic Front of the Revolution (FPR) met today with leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] to promote efforts to unite the popular, revolutionary and democratic forces of Nicaragua.

In addition to the FSLN, the FPR is comprised of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN), the People's Social Christian Party (PPSC) and the Independent Liberal Party (PLI).

The leaders of those leftist groups met to "make the FPR more aggressive" by coordinating the present political tasks.

The leaders said they had met to review "in a critical spirit" their contribution to the revolution.

By means of effective coordination, the four organizations plan to participate in the efforts to increase the production of coffee and cotton and to join the people's militias as a means of consolidating the revolution.

CONTROVERSY OVER RIGHTS COMMISSION CONTINUES

Human Rights Group Denounced

PA131607 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Mexico City--The ideologic use of the church and religion by Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary sectors shielded by a so-called Permament Human Rights Commission [CPDH] was denounced by a Nicaraguan Christian delegation here.

The delegation, headed by Fernando Cardenal, the priest who is director of the Nicaraguan national literacy crusade, evangelist pastor Jose Miguel Torres, peasant leader Juan Isidro de Tanco and Angel Arnavid, a priest described as slanderous and false the statements issued by Jose Esteban Gonzalez, the spokesman of that so-called human rights commission, to the European media on supposed violations of human rights in Nicaragua.

The spokesman of that organization, whose activities were suspended by order of the Justice Ministry until it can prove its charges against the Nicaraguan Government, referred in Europe to the supposed existence of 8,000 political prisoners, torture, and the existence of missing persons in Nicaragua.

Noting that such slanderous charges cannot be tolerated, the delegation of Nicaraguan Christians here pointed to the respect of human rights as a basic characteristic of the Sandinist popular revolution, which not only did not execute anyone, but also abolished the death penalty. The delegation also referred to the just treatment, conforming to the law, which was afforded to the 5,500 former Somozist guards who were arrested and tried on charges of genocide against their people. It also mentioned the policy of amnesty and pardon exercised by the Nicaraguan Government. The delegation clearly established that there are no missing persons in Nicaragua.

After receiving recognition of the policy of respect for human rights carried out by the Sandinist revolution, which was expressed by the UN Human Rights Commission, Amnesty International and other organizations, the members of the Nicaraguan delegation expressed their indignation over the maneuvers of the so-called CPDH of Nicaragua in trying to use Pope John Paul II as an ideologic instrument against a popular revolution.

Official Scorned on Return

PA141825 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Jose Esteban Gonzalez, the man who toured Europe spreading venom against his country, calling the genocidal Somozist guardsmen political prisoners; the man who claimed that the Nicaraguan people are being tortured and massacred, saying the country is the victim of terror and cruelty, yesterday saw the just and spontaneous indignation of the people he has so harshly offended. The man who went to the Vatican to ask for pity on the suffering Nicaraguan people, who engaged in an infamous slander campaign against his country to justify the economic and military aggression on the part of imperialism, arrived at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport at 1130 yesterday with a broad smile on his face as if he had done nothing bad. This man could kill and then calmly attend his victim's funeral.

He expected his buddies to be at the airport to congratulate him for his excellent slander mission abroad. What he found, however, was a crowd of over 1,000 Nicaraguans waiting to show their just indignation at his unpatriotic behavior abroad. It certainly was a big surprise for this ungrateful slanderer.

Just as he prepared to pass through customs, Jose Esteban Gonzalez was told that the justice minister was waiting for him in another office at the airport. There he talked with Companero Castillo for over 30 minutes.

As he walked out accompanied by Minister Castillo, the Venezuelan ambassador, who had arrived at the airport, approached Gonzalez and asked him if he was being arrested. Gonzalez said no, that he had been asked by the justice minister to accompany him to his office to answer questions about his trip. Satisfied with the explanation, the ambassador left the premises.

Rights Commission Reopened

PA150033 Paris AFP in Spanish 2321 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Managua, 14 Feb (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Government today lifted the measure that had previously closed the Permanent Human Rights Commission. The government returned the commission's documents that had been in the possession of the attorney general's office.

The announcement was made by Attorney General Ernesto Castillo during a ceremony held in the commission's headquarters. The ceremony was attended by several members of the organization and journalists.

Apparently, the only condition set forth for the commission renewing its activities was that Jose Esteban Gonzalez, who until now has been the commission's secretary general, be removed from his post. The government has accused Gonzalez of committing crimes against the state.

The ceremony was attended by Ricardo Paiz, Manuel Jose Torres, Javier Zavala and Eduardo Riva, all members of the commission. They received the files that had been seized by the security forces last Wednesday.

Castillo announced the disposition of the Nicaraguan Government to allow the commission to function normally and in line with the regulations established in article 24 of the government statute, which outlines the obligations of legal associations of citizens.

At the end of the ceremony, the attorney general told the news media that the journalists could examine the installations and the documents so that they could verify that everything is in order and that all the commission's property has been returned.

The Nicaraguan Government adopted the decision to close the commission after Gonzalez made charges about alleged missing persons and prisoners being tortured. Such charges have been characterized as completely false by official sources.

Gonzalez, who is also secretary general of the opposition Social Christian Party, has been accused by several members of the commission of having used the commission for partisan purposes. Several commission members then resigned and now, after the closure that lasted 3 days, the office will begin functioning again.

There is another human rights commission in Nicaragua. This other commission was created after the triumph of the Sandinist revolution.

Further Details Reported

PA150500 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Ricardo (Paiz) Castillo, president of the Permanent Human Rights Commission, [as heard] this morning refused to accept the return of the commission's quarters despite the commitment he had received hours earlier from attorney General Ernesto Castillo.

In view (Paiz) Castillo's refusal, the attorney general drew up a record of proceedings establishing the conditions in which the quarters were returned following 2 days of custody. At 1130 this morning, the police left the place after closing it.

Attorney General Castillo told newsmen that in view of the refusal of the commission assigned by the organization [as heard] presided over by stateless Jose Esteban Gonzalez, neither the attorney general nor the Sandinist police will be responsible any longer for whatever happens inside the quarters.

The newsmen who went to the ceremony were able to see the condition of the quarters. During the 2 days of custody, nothing was touched. Everything was the same way it was left by the people who work there. At the commission's quarters there were political propaganda and documents that had nothing to do with the defense of human rights. Ernesto Castillo said that the human rights commission can continue carrying out its work as long as it abides by the dispositions of the law for this type of activities.

Castillo also said that his office is investigating the activities of Jose Esteban Gonzalez and that if he is found guilty, the full weight of revolutionary laws will be applied to him.

COMMANDER ORTEGA CONDEMNS SABOTAGE AT SUGAR MILL

PA151229 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1547 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Managua, 14 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, has reported an act of sabotage at a state sugar mill.

According to official reports, the sabotage was carried out at the Xavier Guerra mill, in Nandaime, 60 km east of here. Ortega said workers at the mill who have been characterized as counterrevolutionaries placed big rocks and blocks of wood in the machinery to destroy it. However, the action was discovered in time and damage was prevented.

Ortega said workers belonging to the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers, a social Christian group, want to promote a strike at the mill. "We would rather close the mill than yield to pressure, he said.

Workers Santos Martinez, Manuel Guadamuz and Roger Lopez have been arrested.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL--Ernesto Gutierrez Gutierrez is the new Nicaraguan ambassador to Brazil. [Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 81 PA]

CULTURAL ATTACHES APPOINTED--Bruno Gallardo and Emilio Caldera have been appointed cultural advisers in the USSR and Bulgaria, respectively. Both have been active in teaching and revolutionary activities for some time. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 81 PA]

R. CASTRO, OGARKOV SPEAK AT CONFRATERNITY CEREMONY

FL132128 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Speaking at the Cuban-Soviet confraternity meeting, the minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] [Raul Castro] described the USSR high-level military delegation's visit as another demonstration of the combative fraternity forged between our armed forces. He noted that the fruitful relations of cooperation in the course of these past 20 years can be summed up by saying that the history of Cuba's FAR is the history of the cooperation tendered to them by the Soviet Union's Armed Forces.

[Begin Castro recording] This undeviating conduct of the USSR, the CPSU and the state, has sown in the hearts of our people undying admiration, affection and gratitude. But not only because of what the Soviet Union has meant and means for the consolidation and subsequent progress of the Cuban revolution; not only for what the Soviet Union has done and does for us. We Cubans, above all, understand what the great country of the Soviets has represented and represents for the world's working class and revolutionary movement, what the Soviet Union has done and does for the peace, well-being and social progress of humankind. [end recording]

He then referred to the role played by the Soviet Union in the anti-imperialist struggle on a world scale. He said that the USSR practices internationalism with unshakable loyalty to the revolutionary and progressive forces throughout the world.

Army Gen Raul Castro also spoke of the long and fruitful history of the Soviet Armed Forces and asserted that during all this time they have gained vast experience and extraordinary prestige. He said that many of those who with irresponsible and ill-intended hysteria stir up public opinion against the presumed dangers implied in the existence and might of the USSR Armed Forces, would not be alive today and neither would be their descendants, if the Soviet soldiers and guerrilla combatants from other countries had not defeated Nazism.

The FAR minister later recalled how, in the most critical moments of the revolution, the Soviet Union tendered us its solidary hand and fuel, food, raw materials and weapons began arriving in our ports. He added that 20 years ago around this time the first tanks and cannons arrived in our country. He declared that with those arms, we won in Playa Giron. He then made reference to the Soviet military experts and said that these mature men, many heroes of the Soviet Union among them, quietly work in our units and share the hard life on the field. None of them has ever asked for anything, he said. All of them have made work, propriety and honor the standards ruling their conduct; they have undoubtedly acted thus because they are Soviets; because they are children of a heroic people; because they are communists.

[Begin Castro recording] In these times, when retaliatory trends emerge and imperial officials want to act as if the world still belonged to them and they had a mandate to impose their will on others, to decide for others, who can be their friends? It must be reiterated that we educate our children and youths, workers and peasants and all the people to feel affection and friendship for the Soviet Union because this land is inhabited by a working and heroic people who are, above all, people who act on principles, people who adopt true friends as their own. [end recording]

And he added: [Begin Castro recording] There will be no ingrates here reneging on their own history and slandering those whom their parents cheered. There will be no weaklings or cowards here hurting the fraternal hand that their mothers blessed. [end recording]

Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov referred in his speech to the meetings and talks he held with the country's leadership, workers and FAR combatants and said that everywhere he went he met with special courtesies, joy and hospitality that were truly fraternal.

He also spoke of the second congress of the party held in our country and noted the heightened political and labor atmosphere existing for the fulfillment of the agreements and the implementation of the plans for subsequent economic and social development, as well as the increase in defensive capacity.

Ogarkov stressed that the Soviet Union and Cuba have been bound for more than two decades by the most firm and unshakable ties of friendship and multilateral cooperation. He noted that the Soviets have special feelings for the Republic of Cuba. He said that the victory of the Cuban revolution and the heroic struggle of the Cuban people parallel the triumph of the October Revolution in Russia.

[Begin Ogarkov recording in Russian with superimposed Spanish translation] These special feelings were summed up by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his message to the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba when he said: There is a bit of Cuba in the heart of every Soviet. [end recording]

Ogarkov said that in order to successfully carry out the great plans for socialist and communist construction, favorable political conditions must be created outside, and that the Soviet Union, Cuba and the rest of the brother socialist countries have followed and are following the peaceful Leninist course in their foreign policy towards disarmament and detente. He stated that imperialism, hiding behind the myth of Soviet military threat, is trying to halt the process of political and social change in the world and to stop the march of history. Marshal Ogarkov added that imperialist circles are trying to achieve military and technological supremacy over socialist countries and to solve their affairs from positions of force. In this connection, he noted the great importance of the subsequent and sustained increase in the training of the FAR combatants, who vigilantly safeguard the conquests of the revolution and protect the peaceful work of the people. He said that the strength of the Cuban Army lies in its broad ties with the people, in the fact that its daily life and activities are firmly led by the acknowledged vanguard of the people: the Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Fidel.

CUBA, ECUADOR OPEN TALKS ON EMBASSY INCIDENT

FL171446 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1204 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] An official delegation of the Ecuadorean Government arrived in Havana Monday afternoon to examine with Cuba's Government the situation created by the seizure of hostages at that country's embassy in Cuba, including Ambassador Jorge Perez Concha and other officials as well as a Cuban secretary. The delegation is made up by Ambassador Jaime Moncayo, Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Cornelio Marchan and Luis Gallegos, an official of the Foreign Ministry. At the Jose Marti International Airport, the delegation was met by Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon.

Last night the Ecuadorean delegation held a lengthy meeting with Comrades Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca; and Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon. During the talks our government's representatives gave a detailed briefing to Ambassador Moncayo and those accompanying him on what had transpired regarding the assault on the Ecuadorean Embassy and the kidnapping of Ambassador Perez Concha. They also showed the members of the delegation the social and penal records of some of the participants in the kidnapping, whose names are known to the Cuban authorities.

During the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cordiality in accordance with the relations existing between the two governments, the Cuban side informed the representatives of the Ecuadorean Government the firm position of the Cuban Government vis-a-vis the assault and kidnapping which has placed in jeopardy the lives of the Ecuadorean ambassador and the diplomatic representatives of that fraternal country as well as of the Cuban secretary and the chancellery's guards.

At the time of expressing the concern of the Cuban Government for the life of Ambassador Perez Concha, the Cuban officials explained to the Ecuadorean delegation that it is Cuba's firm position of principles not to negotiate with persons who have perpetrated crimes against the security of accredited diplomatic personnel and against buildings of diplomatic missions. It was also asserted that any sign of weakness in that sense would place in jeopardy all diplomatic missions in Cuba, which is why the only solution in this case is the unconditional surrender of the kidnappers to the Cuban authorities.

The Cuban side ratified the government's position that unless the kinappers physically harm Ambassador Perez Concha or any other hostage, the Cuban Government would not enter the seized diplomatic building without the expressed consent of the Ecuadorean Government.

'Unconditional Surrender' Urged

PA171535 Paris AFP in Spanish 1516 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Havana, 17 Feb (AFP)--The Cuban Government insisted publicly today on the "unconditional surrender" of the invaders of the Ecuardorean Embassy in Havana and justified its inflexible position on the need for the general safety of all diplomats here.

At the same time it reiterated that Cuban troops will enter the occupied embassy when they obtain Ecuadorean consent, if the kidnappers attack the hostages.

The refusal to negotiate was underscored in a communique reporting on the talks held yesterday with an ad hoc Ecuardorean mission.

'IMPERIALISTS' CRITICIZED FOR ROLE IN NICARAGUA

PA172025 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Feb 81

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] An old adage that history has confirmed many times says there is no one so deaf as he who will not hear nor no one so blind as he who will not see. History is also confirming that no one is so deaf or so blind as the imperialists in their relations with the countries in our America.

A little over 22 years ago, the North American imperialists refused to admit that the Cuban revolution was here to stay, that it had triumphed because of the military effort of its people and that it had restored full human dignity to all Cubans. The imperialists tried to destroy the Cuban revolution and to accomplish this they carried out all sorts of economic, political, diplomatic and armed attacks. However, the imperialists' aggressive measures against Cuba failed. On the contrary, each U.S. aggression against the Cuban revolution not only failed to achieve its objective but provoked a further radicalization of the revolutionary process not only in Cuba but in the rest of Latin America as well.

The revolution is stronger than ever 22 years after its victory, and despite the threats and attacks, the Cuban people are continuing their strenuous efforts to build socialism and the just society which they have struggled for over a century.

However, the U.S. imperialists have refused to learn this historical lesson. They refuse to see that peoples are invincible when they conquer their right to be free and independent. They are not making the same errors with Nicaragua which they committed against Cuba.

The Nicaraguan people conquered their inalienable right to master their destiny after a heroic and prolonged struggle against the Somozist tyranny. The fatherland of Augusto Cesar Sandino had to pay a hefty price in human lives and property losses to achieve its final liberation.

Thus it earned the privilege of fully enjoying this right and the solidarity and respect of all men of good will. Yet, the U.S. imperialists are now using the same methods of aggression against Nicaragua which they have used against other liberated people. The economic aggressions, the threats of intervention, the campaigns of lies and the armed provocations against it continue with the help of reactionary regimes in the Central American area.

Recently, Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega denounced a possible armed attack against his country sponsored by imperialism and its Central American puppets and warned against the serious complications this provocation might trigger. The Sandinist leader explained that armed bands that have entered Nicaragua from Honduras have murdered over 70 peaceful Nicaraguan citizens. He added that simultaneously there is an increased campaign to discredit Nicaragua ideologically and politically through local and foreign reactionary elements.

In view of all these aggressions and threats, the Nicaraguan people are closing ranks around their revolutionary government and are preparing to defend their independence and sovereignty with the same determination and heroism with which they conquered the right to be the masters of their own destiny. Blinded by their imperiousness and greed, the imperialists do not want to see that they will only reap new defeats like the ones in Playa Giron and Vietnam from their aggression against Nicaragua.

SECOND CDR CONGRESS SET FOR 22-24 OCTOBER

FL171955 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1925 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Alternate Politburo member Armando Acosta Cordero has announced that the Second Congress of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] will be held on 22-24 October at the Palace of Conventions. Acosta, who is also the national CDR coordinator, said at a vigilance meeting held in Diez de Octubre Municipality, Havana, that 1,536 delegates and 214 Cuban and foreign guests will participate in the congress. We can state, he added, that our most important meeting has already begun all over the country since the congress is a unique process which begins at the rank-and-file level and ends in the principal meeting of the delegates.

Acosta noted the importance of the evaluation, election and/or reelection assemblies currently under way, (?a demonstration) of profound democracy and high responsibility.

Acosta said that the CDR organization will be increasingly stronger and able to do more efficient, dynamic and combative work. It is therefore necessary, he stressed, that the most revolutionary, most combative and responsible head each committee and that the congress' delegates be the best. The CDR's top leader emphasized that the congress' main motto will be: Onward to the second congress with more awareness, vigilance and exigency.

Armando Acosta declared that an uncompromising vigilance must be observed against the enemies of the revolution, whether they are common cirminals or counterrevolutionaries, so that they cannot act and will feel the vigilant eyes of the peoples on them.

DOMINICA

PARLIAMENT PASSES TOUGH ANTITERRORIST LEGISLATION

FL172331 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The Dominica parliament last night approved tough new laws to deal with terrorists as government tries to [word indistinct] with armed Rastafarians holding a farmer hostage as well as a series of attempts to bomb police stations in the island. The new measure will be in effect for 12 months and penalties include life imprisonment for convicted (?felons). Persons (?abetting) terrorists face a maximum penalty of a 10,000 dollars fine and 5 years in jail or a 20,000 dollars fine and 6 months. Police are also [words indistinct] wider powers of search without warrant.

GRENADA

BISHOP SAYS CUBA TIES WILL CONTINUE TO GROW

FL171655 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 11 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 10 Feb (CANA)--Nothing Barbados says or does can prevent Grenada from fostering closer ties with Cuba, Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has said here.

His comments came as he told a public rally of an incident in which Barbados, which three months ago withdrew VIP airport courtesies from Grenada Government officials, searched the baggage of an intransit cabinet minister from St Georges.

Bishop said the Grenada Communications Minister Selwyn Strachan was subjected to "tremendous harassment and provocation by customs officials" at the Barbados airport.

Grenada whose relations with Barbados are at an all time low has already publicly protested the incident, saying that when Strachan refused customs demands for a personal search, he was held incommunicado at the airport for four hours before boarding his plane for London en route to a nonaligned conference in India.

Bishop said that Barbados had "correctly" identified the recent inauguration of regular air services to Grenada by the Cuban national airline, Cubana, as "yet another link between our country and the glorious people of Cuba (and) that went a long way in helping to upset them".

He added: "But they must understand that nothing they do, nothing they say, no threats they make, no actions they could take will ever stop us from developing even closer ties with our revolutionary comrades from Cuba".

Addressing a rally to mark Grenada's seventh independence anniversary, Bishop said that Strachan was asked by Barbados customs officials last Friday to open his bags for a search. He refused initially but eventually complied.

The prime minister said the acting external affairs minister was later taken to a private room at the airport and asked to remove his clothes for a personal search, but he refused. As a result he was kept in the room for four hours until it was time to board his flight.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT TERMINATES BRIGADISTA PROGRAM

FL131545 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Feb 81 pp 1, 14

[Excerpt] The government has officially terminated the brigadista program, the minister of construction, Senator the Hon Bruce Golding told the Senate, yesterday. Senator Golding said that under the Joint Technical Agreement which was signed between the governments of Jamaica and Cuba in 1974 and of which the brigadista program was a part, the termination of the agreement required 6 months notice on either side. He said that following discussions between the government and officials of the Cuban Embassy in Jamaica, it was agreed that this requirement would be waived and that the program would be terminated with immediate effect.

"As a consequence," Senator Golding said, "instructions were given for the immediate recall of all 120 brigadistas remaining in Cuba and they were brought back on a special Air Jamaica charter flight on January 22. On arrival, they were provided with transportation assistance and dispatched to their respective homes.

"The position of this government in relation to the brigadista program has been consistent ever since its introduction in 1975, when we were the opposition. There are certain features of the program which we consider to be undesirable and inimical to the democratic system in Jamaica, a system to which this government is irrevocably committed. For reasons of national security, I am unable to disclose the details of certain investigations which have been carried out in relation to the activities of some of the persons who have been trained as brigadistas. I am, however, in a position to state that these activities are of such a nature that they attracted the attention of the security forces even before the general election when the previous government was in office. The country can be assured that investigations are continuing and the situation is being closely monitored.

"Finally, it is fair to say that not all brigadists have been involved in questionable activities and it is hoped that those persons who may have participated innocently in the program and resisted any effort for them to do otherwise, will be able to pursue their legitimate endeavors without suffering the consequences of the conduct of some of their colleagues."

ST LUCIA

SENATOR MICHEL CONTESTS EXPULSION FROM PARTY

FL140013 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] The expulsion of Senator Frances Michel from the ruling St Lucia Labor Party [SLP] will be contested in the island's high court. Attorney (Burnham Cooper), representing Mrs Michel, has filed a petition asking the court to declare the expulsion null and void and to restrain the party's central executive from [words indistinct]. Senator Michel was expelled from the party last Sunday for allegedly attending the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party last December as a representative of the party without its authority. She has insisted that her presence at the congress was on the basis of a personal invitation extended to her by Cuban workers in her capacity as a trade unionist. The SLP last Monday gave Mrs Michel 14 days to prepare her defense against the charges. At last Sunday's meeting, her bid to secure legal representation for her trial before a party tribunal was turned down by the executive as was a subsequent request for a (?full day) extension. She left the meeting and was expelled in her absence.

BURNHAM OUTLINES DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN SPEECH

FL171045 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 11 Feb 81 p 3

[Sharif Kham dispatch]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 10 Feb (CANA)--President Forbes Burnham, disclosing that Guyana's economic growth amounted to a "mere two per cent in real terms" last year, yesterday declared that great emphasis was being placed on planning throughout the economy and at all levels to try to boost the republic's development.

In his first "state of the nation" address broadcast live from the National Assembly, Mr. Burnham said that while the poor economic growth last year "may be attributable largely to the increased and continually increasing price of oil, compulsorily imported inflation and adverse terms of trade," these factors had to be taken into account when planning.

He said planning had to be seen as a means of "making the best and most economic and economical use of all of our resources while it allows the necessary flexibility for revising program in the light of experience and ability to deal with urgent matters or events which arise ex-improviso."

The president declared that government ministries, corporations, departments and agencies will from this year have "to get a clear concept of their tasks, duties, targets and economic and social objectives." "These will have to be articulated in writing and agreed after discussion with the (Central) State Planning Commission at the relevant times," Mr. Burnham charged and declared, "carelessness and casualness will be vices or privileges of the past."

"Ministries in particular, will have to recognize their roles, especially that of monitoring, in relation to corporations which fall within their respective ministers portfolios," the president added.

He said that the tasks of the ministries would not be merely regulatory, but also "economic, promotional, productive and social."

Mr. Burnham also indicated that the public service and public sector will have to be restructured "in several respects" but he did not elaborate. "At the same time there will be intensive in-service training and an improvement of remuneration and other benefits based on performance and agreed incentive schemes," the president disclosed.

He declared, "there will be no place for dead weight and the idler, there will be rewards for actions and the imaginative."

Mr. Burnham who has designated 1981 the "year of energy" for the republic, stressed the need for the adumbration and the effectuation of a "relevant and sensible energy policy" and said the first and immediate objective of such a policy "must be to conserve energy and to rehabilitate and improve our present capital stock in this area." Guyana's state-owned Guyana Electricity Corporation (GEC) the main supplier of electricity here has been acutely hit by continued generating and manpower problems over the years.

The president said while rehabilitation of the existing power generating equipment would be costly and that Guyanese would have to pay for the power they use, the small man "will not be called upon to pay a higher bill than at present."

He also declared that Guyana would have to accelerate work on developing alternative sources of energy and charged that current work on the use of wood and animal and vegetable waste as fuels "must pass the stage of experimentation to that of practical and economic application."

The president disclosed that results from surveys of Guyana's oil and uranium deposits "have been most encouraging and heartening" but he did not go into details.

A number of Western companies are prospecting in interior parts of the country for oil and uranium.

Mr. Burnham however announced that negotiations were proceeding for the financing and the establishment of a consortium between his government and a "smelter partner" for Guyana's proposed billion dollar hydroelectricity project to be tied with an aluminum smelter.

He said it was his government's view that all energy activities be centrally coordinated and programed and he announced that legislation covering this would be presented to parliament within three weeks.

Government would this year, Mr. Burnham said, be putting emphasis on improving housing, the national environment, public transportation and education facilities.

He also declared, "my government has determined that all education institutions run or financed by the state, must be national institutions responding to the need of the society and contributing to the task of nation building. We cannot afford to pay for the esoteric, the ivory towered, the insulated and the isolated. Public financing commands obligations to the people."

The president pointed out that the new ministry for manufacturing would coordinate "advise and help create favorable conditions for the activities in this sector."

This is most important if there is to be a coherent and planned development of manufacturing whether the investment be public or private, foreign or local," he added.

Mr. Burnham however noted that this emphasis on rapidly developing a significant manufacturing sector was not meant to downgrade agriculture, which he said will continue to be a core sector in the republic.

The president in addition indicated that emphasis would also be placed on developing the fishing and forestry sectors and reiterated his government's commitment to making the cooperative movement the dominica sector in the economy.

Further on Speech

FL131605 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 10 Feb 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana Monday (CANA)--Guyana's President Forbes Burnham this afternoon said it was his government's intention to "do everything within its competence" to convene a long-outstanding heads of government conference of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) within the very near future.

Mr Burnham, delivering his first "state of the naton" address to the republic's new National Assembly reiterated his government was "irrevocably committed" to the 12-member regional integration movement and declared: "There have been difficulties, and there have been disappointments, but CARICOM has served us well."

The envisoned rationalisation and complementarity of the economy of the region will lead to rapid development for the people of the Carribbean," the president added.

He stressed that Guyana did not seek to "induce or proselyte for ideological monolithism," adding, "we accept without reserve the right of every nation and people to choose its own political and economic models, we are against and abhor, outside intervention in the affairs of sovereign nations."

Mr. Burnham, however, said that cooperation at the economic and other levels is not only possible, but also desirable and must "endure to the benefit of the people."

"It is therefore my governments intention to do everything within its competence to make a CARICOM summit possible within the very near future," he said and added, if we were to identify and deepen our areas of cooperation, we shall be better able to face the rest of the world and contribute more meaningfully to the North-South debate on the new international economic order."

GUYANA-CUBA JOINT COMMISSION EXAMINES COOPERATION

FL131540 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 7 Feb 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The signing of a trade agreement, discussions on a joint forestry project, areas of increased cooperation and the hopes for strengthened ties were some of the high points when the Guyana-Cuba mixed commission met for their sixth session.

In his opening remarks at yesterday's session at the training center of the Public Service Ministry, head of the Guyana delegation, minister, Ministry of Education, Jeffrey Thomas, said that it was recognized that these fruitful events resulted from the good relations between the two countries.

"Guyana is favorably disposed to the joint forestry project and the other areas of cooperation including that of trade and culture," he said. On the team for Guyana were the economic adviser to the President Carl Greenidge and other top officials from ministers and corporations. Also present was Guyana's ambassador to Cuba, Cecil Pilgrim.

In his reply to Cde Thomas' observations, leader of the Cuban delegation, senior minister for iron-steel and heavy machinery industry, Senor M. Lega, said that they were convinced that the efforts made in the area of economic cooperation, trade and training were in fact bearing fruit and they looked forward to further development.

"We have been fostering this development for years and it is our commitment and pledge to achieve these objectives," he said. His team included top Cuban officials including the Cuban trade commissioner for the Caribbean, R. Pena, and the head of a division in the Ministry of Trade, Mrs M. Brahamel. The Cuban Minister gave the undertaking that soon after the session was over the officials would set about implementing the programs that have been jointly identified and agreed on.

The team which would be here for 9 days will be visiting several areas including some of the sugar estates, an area in which the Cubans have high interest because of their own involvement with that crop. The Cubans will also travel to various forestry operations in the country and take a first hand look at the fisheries department in Guyana.

PRC ECONOMIC TEAM ARRIVES FOR AID TALKS

FL131550 Port of Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 9 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] Georgetown Sun, (CANA)--A three-member team from the People's Republic of China has arrived here for talks with Guyana Government officials and to examine Chinese-aided development projects here, the official Guyana news agency (GNA) has announced. The team isheaded by Yang Rongjie, deputy bureau director of the Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries. It has had talks with Dr Richard van West Charles, minister of health in the Guyana Ministry of Public Welfare, the agency said.